



Shock: Queen Beatrix of The Netherlands reacting with horror as Amsterdam's fire commander shows her what was left of the flats hit by the crashing jumbo jet

CHRIS HARRIS

Shares plunge in Major's new black Monday

By PHILIP WEBSTER AND NICHOLAS WOOD

JOHN Major last night declared his determination to weather the political and economic storms battering his government after a day in which the pound slumped to a new low and shares suffered their biggest fall since the 1987 stock market crash.

The pound went into freefall, closing 4.02 pence down at DM2.3930, a new postwar low and an effective devaluation of 18.9 per cent from the former European exchange-rate mechanism mid-point of DM2.95. More than £14 billion was wiped off the paper value of shares as fears grew that interest rates would rise. The FTSE index fell by 103.4 points to 2446.3.

Share dealers said they marked prices down severely because of fears of higher taxes and a rise in interest rates to rescue the falling pound. They also feared that the government lacked a clear strategy to defend the pound.

The director-general of the CBI launched a strong criticism of the government, saying that it was "dancing in the dark" without a policy to tackle the real problems of the economy. Howard Davies called for a policy for industrial growth founded on shared assessment of the nature of the problem. "We need to reach agreement on the areas in which improvements are needed which can provide a strategic framework for developing public spending priorities for the future," he said.

With the government under siege and ministers apparently helpless to stop the sterling slide, the prime minister countered with a defiant speech to Conservative party agents, warning of tough decisions on public spending and underlining his readiness to confront his critics over Europe.

Only six months after the startling election victory, Tory

activists arrived for their Brighton conference last night gripped by foreboding about the government's prospects. The conference opened today with a debate on Europe in which dissidents will call for a referendum on Maastricht. But the overriding difficulty for the government now is the economy and the future, of Norman Lamont as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Questioned as he went into the conference hotel at about 5.30pm, Mr Major tried to calm the marksmen and his supporters by saying that there was currency turbulence across Europe. "I do not think you should get unduly panicked about it."

Conservative high command issued a series of statements predicting that Baroness Thatcher was keeping silent on the current crisis because she did not want to make matters worse for Mr Major. Lord Tebbit, who appears to be acting as Lady Thatcher's unofficial spokesman, also dismissed Germany's initiative to strengthen the commitment to subsidiarity.

"When the course come to interpret the treaty they will not look at clarifications tucked on at meetings in Birmingham or anywhere else. They will look at what the treaty says."

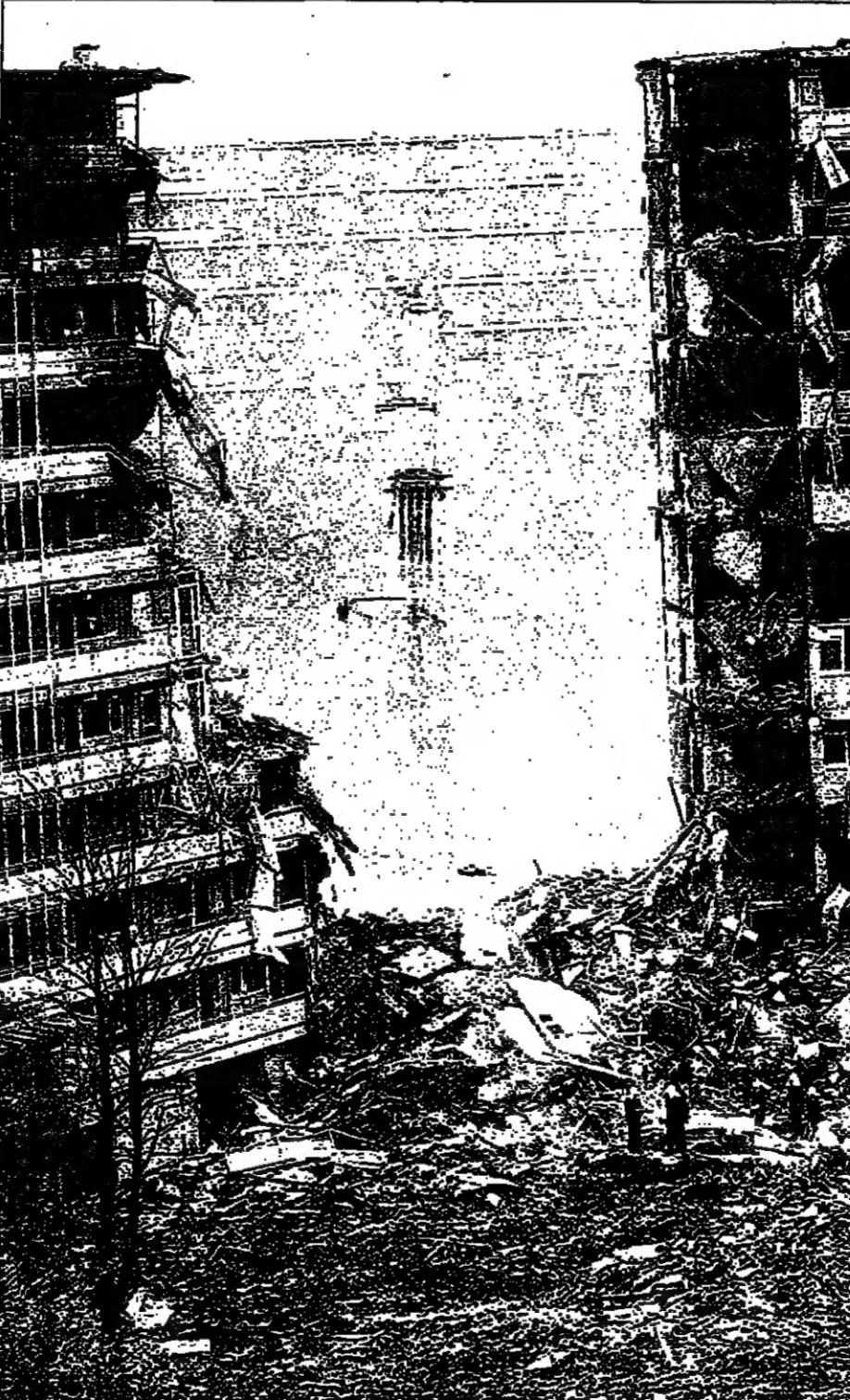
At a press conference last night, Sir Norman Fowler predicted that the conference would "absolutely back" Mr Lamont and Mr Major. "The reason they will back the prime minister is that they remember that, during the election campaign, the prime minister was under a great deal of attack. Many people told him he was going down to defeat. He came through that."

"One of the reasons he came through was that he set it out absolutely straight on things like PR and devolution. They respect that they will back not just the government but the prime minister."

He said that Europe was the best way of serving British interests and that any backing down over Maastricht would jeopardise the country's stance in future negotiations.

As Mr Major showed his resolve to take them on, his Euro-sceptic opponents began their Brighton campaign with a veiled warning that they

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Devastation: daylight reveals the full extent of the wreckage in Bijlmermeer

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Tunnel delayed

Channel tunnel shuttle services will not begin before December 1993, at least six months later than originally planned. Sir Alister Morton, Eurotunnel's chief executive, said the delay was due to the lack of progress by Transmanche Link, the Anglo-French construction consortium. Page 4

Moscow blamed

Edward Shevardnadze, the Georgian leader, blamed Russian forces for the downing of a helicopter as its troops battled to reverse the recent advances of Muslim rebels. Page 9

Bush barrage

George Bush's campaign managers, who have \$40m to spend before polling day next month, are launching advertisements attacking Bill Clinton. Page 10

For Australia, knights have had their day

By ALAN HAMILTON

NO MORE Sir Donald Bradman, Dame Nellie Melba, or even Sir Les Patterson and Dame Edna. After years of not having much to do with the ceremonial trappings of the mother country, and even appearing rude to their Queen on her last visit there, Australians have finally and formally abandoned the British honours system.

Not that there have been many Australian knights of late. Labour governments in

Russia, from Gough Whitlam onwards have eschewed the system, and the present Labour prime minister, Paul Keating, has formally announced an end to his countrymen receiving British gongs. The Queen, who does not have much choice in the matter, has agreed.

Mr Keating offended monarchist sensibilities during the Queen's last state visit to Australia when his speech of welcome in the federal parlia-

ment was widely interpreted as a statement of his country's commitment to republicanism. Mr Keating further enraged British opinion by suggesting that Australian troops had been left to their fate at the fall of Singapore in 1942. The felony was compounded when his wife declined the customary curtesy when presented to the woman who is still Australia's head of state.

Although the federal government has declined to participate in the system for many years, the old order clung on until recently in the states of Queensland and Tasmania.

The last serious proponent of British honours was Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen, the eccentric former premier of Queensland who, in spite of being tapped on his own shoulder, now languishes in obscurity and disgrace.

A spokesman for Mr Keating said yesterday that

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El Al engines failure was carbon copy of Taiwan crash

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, AIR CORRESPONDENT
AND LIN JENKINS IN BIJLMEERMEER

AIR crash investigators trying to find the cause of the Amsterdam disaster that killed up to 250 people are anxious to discover clues from a near identical air catastrophe. Again, two starboard engines of the freighter broke off soon after take-off.

An identical aircraft, fitted with the similar Pratt and Whitney JT9D engines and belonging to China Airlines, crashed into a mountain in Taiwan last December as it headed out en route for Alaska although three crew members were killed. The crash was barely reported and little notice was taken outside Taiwan.

Now, however, crash investigators are anxious to discover if there is any link between the two aviation accidents which appear to have disturbing similarities.

At first sight the two incidents do appear similar but at the moment there is no factual evidence to link them," a Boeing spokesman said in Seattle last night. "Both starboard engines from the China Airlines aircraft were recovered from the sea but no conclusive evidence has been obtained from them."

As the death toll in Amsterdam reached almost 250 last night, making it the worst aviation accident to involve non-passengers on the ground, an enquiry into the cause of the Chinese crash was still going on. Crash teams, still diving off Taiwan to find vital missing parts, will be asked to establish whether the engines broke away from the wing perhaps shearing specially weakened "sacrificial" bolts designed to separate as the main fuselage hits an obstacle or crash lands in

water — or whether one exploded and was so damaged the engine alongside that it too, broke up and was torn from its pylon.

In Amsterdam the search is continuing for the "black box" flight recorder that will help to show why the El Al jet could not maintain height. The pilot bailed out six minutes to keep his aircraft in the air while he struggled to return to Schiphol airport before failing and plunging into two blocks of flats.

Air-traffic controllers had assisted him to land on runway 06 because the winds were the most favourable. He however selected runway 27, claiming the east to west wind would assist his landing.

Hanja Maij-Wegman, the Dutch transport minister, released the details yesterday and told a packed press conference that while the cause was not known there were no indications that terrorism was involved. "At this moment nothing is ruled out. The first impression is that there was a technical problem."

Police yesterday revised their estimate on the number killed to 250 based on reports from friends and relatives. Three people were critically ill in hospital with burns and another 20 were receiving treatment for cuts and burns. Ronald Korevaar, spokesman for the medical centre, said initially preparations were made for 160 injured. "That so few people were injured shows the nature of the disaster. People died immediately or escaped harm."

Queen Beatrix visited many of the orphaned and bereaved at the Bijlmermeer sports

Continued on page 16, col 3

Survivors saw family die

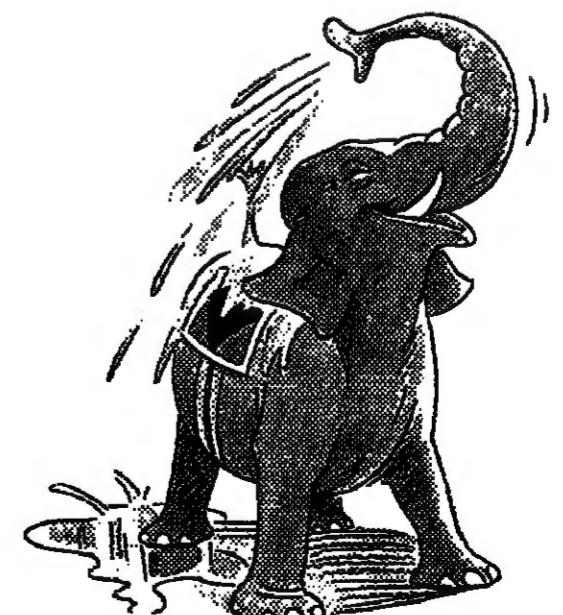
SEVERAL crash survivors witnessed their families perish as the fireball engulfed their homes. Jurius Holdford, 32, who had been installing a washing machine in a friend's flat in the block opposite, could see his wife in their flat moments before the accident occurred.

"I could see her in the flat on the ninth floor ironing ready for school today. I heard a plane coming down on the roof and I saw it on one side.

Crash analysis, pages 6-7

Janet Daley, page 12

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George Bush's campaign managers, who have \$40m to spend before polling day next month, are launching advertisements attacking Bill Clinton. Page 10



See sights: an armed member of the special operations unit of Sussex police guarding the venue of the Conservative party conference in Brighton yesterday

Public sector battle begins Nurses seek 8.7% rise 'to uphold charter'

By JEREMY LAURANCE AND PATRICIA TEHAN

NURSES' leaders called yesterday for a pay rise two-and-a-half times the rate of inflation and said that the NHS would be unable to maintain services if it was not paid.

The rise, of 8.7 per cent (compared with an inflation rate of 3.6 per cent) was necessary to restore pay to 1988 levels, they said in their evidence to the pay review body. "The improvements promised in the government's patient's charter will be jeopardised if shortages of nursing staff are permitted to reappear by a short-term attitude to pay," the evidence says.

The claim would add more than £500 million to the present pay bill of £6.6 billion covering 600,000 nurses, midwives and health visitors. Ward nurses are currently paid from £7,000 to £22,000. Judith Carter, of the Nursing and Midwifery Negotiating

Council, said that nursing was being squeezed as the number of school leavers fell but the birth rate and number of elderly increased. Nursing would have to recruit one in three suitably qualified school leavers in 1993-4 to meet the forecast increase in demand, she said.

Despite rises above inflation in recent years, nurses' pay has slipped relative to average earnings since 1988. Any further erosion of the position will "reassess the image of nursing as a low paid profession and recruitment and retention difficulties will follow", the evidence to the review body says.

Turnover among nurses has fallen from 25 per cent to below 10 per cent as a result of the recession and the vacancy rate remains low at between 2 and 3 per cent. "But it is absolutely essential that the government takes a long term view," Ms Carter said.

Teachers, top-salaried public employees, the armed forces and doctors and dentists have also begun negotiations for pay awards to come into force in April. Their claims will add to pressure on John Major to take a firm line on public sector salaries.

Claims from the teaching unions range from 6 per cent to one of 16.5 per cent. The National Union of Teachers, which put in the higher claim, and the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers yesterday rejected plans to introduce performance-related pay as "crude and unfair".

The independent School Teachers' Pay Review Body is expected to recommend performance-related pay in January for introduction next year. It is in favour of a merit reward for schools, but John Patten, the education secretary, wants all 400,000 teachers to be put on individual schemes.

The 60,000 teachers in further education have submitted a claim to management for a 12.5 per cent rise.

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Cecil Parkinson, page 12
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EC warily launches sales pitch

FROM GEORGE BROCK
IN LUXEMBOURG

EUROPE'S foreign ministers yesterday set out to sell the EC and its Maastricht treaty to the Continent's unconvinced citizens while still divided over how to make Brussels more user-friendly.

The meeting gingerly tested several ideas for making the European Community's machinery more open and accountable, but made no decisions and steered away from specific examples liable to start rows. Ministers said that the Birmingham summit on October 16 would point the way to a declaration on opening more EC meetings to the public, on strengthening subsidiarity controls, checking that the EC is not trespassing on national powers, and assessing the benefits of the Community's work for its 340 million citizens.

But a letter from John Major to his fellow EC leaders, which was leaked yesterday, discloses that the prime minister has admitted defeat in his attempt to debate the future of the European Monetary System at Birmingham. Citing anxieties that such a discussion might upset international money markets, Mr Major says that he is "very happy to respond to that concern and (I) do not propose to invite finance ministers".

Tristan Garel-Jones, the junior foreign office minister, yesterday acknowledged that ministers were running into difficulties in fleshing out the abstruse principle of subsidiarity, written into the Maastricht treaty at British and German insistence.

Mori shows public concern over economic state

By PETER RIDDELL
POLITICAL EDITOR

THE public has become much more concerned over the past three months about the economic situation in Britain, according to the latest Market and Opinion Research International (Mori) survey.

This underlines the challenge now facing Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, as he tries to rebuild confidence in the government's economic strategy.

The regular tracking by Mori of the important issues facing Britain today shows a sharp jump in mentions of the economy and of the economic

situation. These have risen from 26 per cent in June to 44 per cent in late August (before sterling was forced out of the exchange-rate mechanism) and up to 53 per cent at the end of September.

The economic situation is of particular concern to Tory supporters (58 per cent), the middle classes (63 per cent) and people buying their homes on mortgages (60 per cent).

Unemployment continues to rank highest among important issues facing Britain today, being mentioned by 61 per cent, compared with between 53 and 56 per cent at the beginning of this year.

The other marked change is

in references to Europe being

among the most important

issues, up from 10 to 22 per

cent during September fol-

owing all the attention given

to sterling's withdrawal from

the ERM and the French

referendum on the Maastricht

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Banks' families held hostage by gunmen, robbery trial told

By JOHN YOUNG

A GANG of armed robbers extorted nearly £250,000 by kidnapping the families of three bank officials and a supermarket manager and threatening to torture and kill them, a court was told yesterday.

The fathers went to their offices and returned with cash after the men said they were ready to castrate children, pull out fingernails, pass electric currents through testicles with a stungun and post letter-bombs. A gun was placed in a man's mouth and a mother was asked which of her sons should die, it was alleged.

John Carlton, 37, also known as Hans Schulte, of Eltham, southeast London, Sean Wain, 23, of Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex and Robert Moore, 23, of Southminster,

Essex, have pleaded not guilty at Chelmsford Crown Court to four charges of robbery and four of possessing a sawn-off shotgun with intent to commit robbery. Mr Wain's father, Robert, 48, of Southend-on-Sea, Essex, denies conspiracy to rob and handling stolen goods.

Brian Higgs, QC, for the prosecution, said the first three men had taken part in four armed robberies that had been carefully planned and ruthlessly carried out.

"They burst into homes at night, wearing balaclava helmets and carrying sawn-off shotguns or other lethal weapons," he said. "The husbands, wives or children were kidnapped and held to ransom before the actual robberies occurred." They were subject

ed to mental torture and threatened with appalling injury or death.

The similarity in the robbers' methods could only lead to the conclusion that it was the same team in each case, said Mr Higgs. "One robber appeared to take pleasure in what he was doing, particularly in frightening the victims. The others were quiet and seemingly more reasonable."

The first victim was Simon Culling, assistant manager of Barclays Bank in Kedington, Essex, in April 1989. He, his brother Philip and their mother Margaret were handcuffed together and pillows were placed over their heads. When his stepfather returned home, he too was handcuffed.

One of the men produced a 40,000 volt stungun and threatened to use it. In the morning, Mr Culling went to the bank and returned with £41,000 in a holdall.

In the second raid, two men burst into the home of David Coles, another bank official, and left him handcuffed while they pushed a pistol barrel into the mouth of his son, Richard, 19. When another son, Jonathan, 14, returned home, he was told he would be killed if he did not sit quietly and watch television. Next morning, Mr Coles brought cash from the bank.

The third raid was on the home of Robert Chittenden, manager of Barclays Bank in West Norwood, London, in January 1991. The family was asked which of his two daughters should be locked in the boot of a car, and she was released only after the bank paid a £75,000 ransom.

In the final raid, Bernard Andrews, manager of Tesco's in Copdock, near Ipswich, Suffolk, was held captive with his wife and his sons, James, 15, and Matthew, 17. They were told he would be posted to them if anyone were arrested.

Mr Andrews was asked how he would feel if one of his sons was castrated. He was told to get £30,000 from the shop safe but was able to find only £5,000. The family was later released in a wood in Suffolk.

The trial continues today.



Weighty runner: John Townsend in 1804



Weighty files: Colin Pope clears out last documents

Time runs out for the Bow Street tradition

THE solid wooden riot doors of Bow Street police station closed yesterday, more than 230 years after John Fielding sent the first six Bow Street runners into London's streets (Stewart Tendler writes).

Inside, removal men were packing the last pieces of equipment for transfer to the new £20 million Charing Cross police station, already known unromantically as CX.

In the charge room where Oscar Wilde and Dr Crippen stood before being taken down to the cells, a pink notice reminded all officers to parade for duty at the new station.

The building, which opened in 1881, was on the site of the headquarters of the runners founded by Fielding and his brother Henry, the novelist and magistrate. The runners travelled the country and abroad in pursuit of criminals. But Fielding also created the patrols that pacified the streets armed with cutlasses.

The station had a white lamp instead of blue because Queen Victoria was said to have objected to the colour as she left the opera house opposite. It is said that it remained lit all night, a pink notice reminded all officers to parade for duty at the new station.

Shops threatened by HIV blackmail

By NICHOLAS WATT

A BLACKMAILER tried to extort money from a supermarket chain by threatening to contaminate food with HIV-infected blood. A news blackmail was arranged after the man sent a letter, signed "The Terminator", to the Budgens chain demanding £300,000.

After police had lifted the blackmail last night, the health department said that the chances of the blackmail succeeding were extremely remote. "There is no evidence that HIV can spread through food," a spokeswoman said. "The virus dies after it has left the body, though there is some debate as to how long it takes for it to die. The logistics of contaminating the food would have been very difficult."

The blackmail sent his first letter to the Budgens distribution centre at Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, on September 7. A second letter arrived three days later. He claimed to have contaminated a non-food product at one store with something on.

er than the Aids virus to prove that he could tamper with the store's system. The branch was checked but no contamination was found.

A few days later the blackmail sent a third letter, this time to the *Daily Mirror*, threatening to target all 100 shops in the Budgens chain. He claimed that goods at nine shops were already contaminated by HIV. Budgens said that thorough checks were carried out daily at all stores, with staff removing products showing the slightest damage to packaging.

David Wykoff, Northants' assistant chief constable, said: "So far as we are aware there has been no further contact from the person who calls himself 'The Terminator' and it remains the case that there is no evidence, whatsoever, that the threats made by that person have been carried through."

Customers' warning more offices or restaurants were asked to telephone 0800 526002 during office hours. The trial continues today.

Mink farm owner sues for libel

By PAUL WILKINSON

A MINK farm called a "hellhole" by anti-fur trade activists was later given a clean bill of health by RSPCA and agriculture ministry inspectors. A libel jury was told yesterday.

The farm owner, Leo Sawrij, is seeking damages from the animal rights group Lynx, its founder Mark Clever, and its consultant, Stefan Ormrod over comments in a report on the farm and two subsequent articles in the group's newsletter. They say it was fair comment.

Jacques Alagry, for Mr Sawrij, told the High Court in Leeds that Mr Ormrod's report came after a 30-minute unannounced visit in August 1989 to Swaleswood farm near Halifax. Mr Ormrod said in the newsletter that August that he saw dead mink lying alongside live ones.

After Lynx made two more visits to the farm the next month, the site was visited by RSPCA and agriculture officials, who cleared Mr Sawrij. Mr Alagry said Lynx repeated the accusations a year later.

The case continues today.

Soldier in bedsit siege denies killing

By ROBIN YOUNG

A LOVELORN soldier killed an off-duty security guard and wounded a policeman while holding his former girl friend prisoner in her flat, a court was told yesterday.

Mr Hobbins had been holding Lance Corporal Gregory Brady prisoner on March 4 after refusing to accept her decision that their relationship should end. Mr Boal said. Early on March 4, after drinking eight pints of beer, he stole an SA80 rifle and 20 rounds of ammunition from the barracks guardroom. He then used a colleague's car to drive to Miss Brady's home. She let him in after he threatened to break the lock.

After the shootings, Miss Brady persuaded Mr Hobbins to take the magazine from his rifle and, when he went to the lavatory, she threw it out of the window. After three hours, he released her, threw the rifle out of the window and gave himself up. Mr Boal told the jury.

Mr Hobbins denies murder, attempted murder, wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, stealing a rifle and ammunition and possessing the rifle with intent to endanger life.

The trial continues today.

Car makers resist price cuts

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

THE Office of Fair Trading has told motor manufacturers to explain their resistance to lowering car prices, which are claimed to be as much as 30 per cent higher in Britain than on the Continent.

Manufacturers were asked by Sir Bryan Carsberg, director-general of fair trading, to agree to abolish restrictive practices. But Britain's biggest car makers have refused to sign the agreement, putting them on a collision course with Michael Heseltine, president of the Board of Trade, who is growing increasingly concerned that British consumers are being forced to pay more than necessary for their cars.

Mr Heseltine could still force manufacturers to comply with the free-market ini-

tiative if they continue to refuse to comply with recommendations put forward by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. The OFT issued a proposed agreement based on the commission's findings to manufacturers but discovered car makers mounting a strong defence of their current dealer system.

Now Sir Bryan has called a series of meetings to ask manufacturers to justify their rejection of the agreement in the light of further evidence that British car prices could be too high.

Mr Heseltine's concern will have increased after reports yesterday that a Nissan car made at Washington, Tyne and Wear, costs £2,840 more just a few hundred yards from the factory gate than it does in

a showroom in Japan. Nissan admitted that a Primera EGT hatchback cost £16,215 at the Reg Vardy dealership at Washington but just £13,375 in Tokyo. The car would have been even cheaper in Tokyo before the plunge of sterling.

Last week a study by Ludwigs Associates, motor industry consultants, showed that British prices could be a third higher than in some other European countries and said that inefficiency was the reason.

The report consolidated evidence that prices were loaded against British consumers in spite of the commission's enquiry, which found that prices were not generally higher but did discover that dealers were restricted by manufacturers in the way they could sell cars.

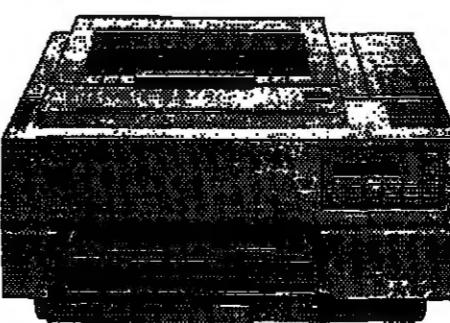
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MP fined £55 after admitting speeding

By TIM JONES

TERESA Gorman, the Tory MP for Billericay, who was yesterday fined £55 for driving at 50mph in a 30mph zone, blamed "automatic-pilot" bureaucracy for further offences she had been charged with.

As a pack of reporters crowded into court five of Camberwell magistrates' court in southeast London, Mrs Gorman, 61, who described herself as a "humble backbench MP", was in the Commons preparing to travel to the Conservative party conference at Brighton.

She said: "I pleaded guilty to the offence which I very much regret, but these things happen to ordinary people who happen to lead busy lives. I was summonsed for other offences but that was just a cock-up. It seems that once things are in the system they cannot be changed. They go onto automatic pilot."

The court heard that Mrs Gorman pleaded guilty to speeding in Leigham Vale, Streatham, south London, in her Ford Fiesta on May 27. She had received a £40 fixed penalty fine but had been unable to produce documents because they were in Portugal. Mrs Gorman went to Rochester Row police station to explain the situation. She left the opera house opposite. But Fielding also created the patrols that pacified the streets armed with cutlasses.

The station had a white lamp instead of blue because Queen Victoria was said to have objected to the colour as she left the opera house opposite. It is said that it remained lit all night, a pink notice reminded all officers to parade for duty at the new station.

OPV in 120

Eurotunnel chief blames builders for late opening

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

CHANNEL tunnel shuttle services will not begin before December 1993, at least six months later than originally forecast. Sir Alastair Morton, Eurotunnel's chief executive, said yesterday.

The delay, the second since February, when Eurotunnel formally abandoned its scheduled launch date of June 15, 1993, was due to the lack of progress by Transmanche Link, the Anglo-French construction consortium. Sir Alastair said. He accused construction companies of trying to extract additional payments from Eurotunnel by delaying the opening.

Eurotunnel's creditors insisted, however, that the offer of an additional £980 million earlier this year, later increased by one fifth with stocks and bonds, was "too generous". Any outstanding claims will have to be settled by arbitration, which could take months, Sir Alastair said. "I am not going to deny we are disappointed," he added. Transmanche Link declined to respond to Sir Alastair's accusations.

Failure to complete the £9 billion tunnel on time is in addition to delays delivering the full fleet of Eurotunnel shuttle trains, which will not arrive until summer 1994, and the late arrival of the British, French and Belgian inter-capital trains, which are not expected to be in service until a year after the opening.

Unveiling Eurotunnel's bi-annual results, Sir Alastair said that no additional funds would be needed to complete the tunnel, while the opening date could be brought forward if construction were speeded up. The opening could, however, be delayed until early 1994 if construction workers continued to drag their feet.

Sir Alastair's announcement signals the end of the

Eurotunnel results, page 17

triumphalism that accompanied the first tunnel breakthrough in December 1990, and the onset of comprehensive confusion for Eurotunnel's potential customers over the nature and effectiveness of the project.

After months of wrangling, Eurotunnel and Transmanche Link have reached a settlement on the final cost of the tunnels and terminals, although no agreement has been reached on the cost of installing the tunnel's fixed equipment. Nonetheless, the gap between them has been narrowed to around £130 million, Sir Alastair said, and both sides are expected to meet again later this month.

While Eurotunnel remains potentially in default of its agreement with the 220-strong syndicate of creditor banks, it has two months to reach a comprehensive settlement with Transmanche Link on a final figure for the cost of the Channel tunnel. If no settlement is found, work must continue on the project, and any outstanding claims will be settled by arbitration. Sir Alastair said.

"It continues to be our view that, subject to the support of our bankers, Eurotunnel has sufficient funds committed to it to complete the project and open for revenue service," Sir Alastair said. But the phased introduction of services made necessary by the late delivery of rolling stock would deprive Eurotunnel of several hundred million pounds in revenue and might force the company to seek additional finance, he said.

Eurotunnel is holding talks with the British and French governments over compensation claims for the cost of delays caused by extra "safety and security" measures.



Long and the short: windswept models hitch a ride yesterday from Hyde Park to the London Bridal Exhibition at the Cumberland Hotel

Crown prosecutors closer to breaching Bar's monopoly

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

CROWN prosecutors edged

within sight of winning the right to take cases in the crown courts yesterday after the Lord Chancellor and the four most senior judges delivered a significant blow to the Bar's monopoly of advocacy rights.

In a joint statement the judges, including the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Taylor of Gosforth, and other High Court heads of division, told the Bar that a time limit was being set on the rule that stops barristers in the Crown Prosecution Service taking cases in the crown court. The unanimous view of the judges, the statement said, was that it would not be appropriate to grant "permanent approval to the rule as it now stands".

They have set a time limit of December 1994, which effectively gives the Bar time to put its house in order and to allow for "full and proper consider-

ation" of the report from the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice. The judges have asked the Bar to redraft the rule to make it clearer and to resubmit it to them.

The judges' keenly awaited statement comes in response to a challenge lodged over the rule by the former Director of Public Prosecutions, Sir Alan Green, QC, and the head of the government legal service, Sir James Nurse. The last director general of the Office of Fair Trading, Sir Gordon Bonjie, said the rule should not be approved by the judges but the Lord Chancellor's own advisory committee, set up to sort out the muddle over advocacy rights, said that it should be.

The judges yesterday said that there could be no objections in principle to employed barristers in the CPS and Serious Fraud Office. Their

independence was protected by their internal structure and "unity of purpose".

The rule denies to the 6,000

employed barristers who work in commerce, industry and government the same advocacy rights as enjoyed by the 6,000 barristers in independent private practice. The rule's greatest impact is on barristers working in the Crown Prosecution Service, which wants to move into the crown court rather than employ barristers from private practice as agents.

The question of advocacy rights for employed barristers — and therefore the Crown Prosecution Service — is the most contested issue arising from the government's legal reforms. The Bar argues that ending the rule would mean a state prosecution service with a monopoly of prosecution work in the higher courts.

Writer took a heavy toll of EastEnders

A WRITER drafted in to boost *EastEnders* viewing figures and to slim down the cast was dismissed by the BBC when he proposed killing several characters in an IRA bombing, the High Court was told yesterday.

David Yallop was hired in April 1989 by producers of the soap opera in an attempt to out the rival ITV soap, *Coronation Street*, from the top of the ratings.

Mr Yallop, whose work includes *Minder* scripts and the book *In God's Name*, which claims that John Paul I was assassinated, devised a plot in which an IRA unit hides explosives underneath the community centre in Albert Square. The cache accidentally explodes on general election night.

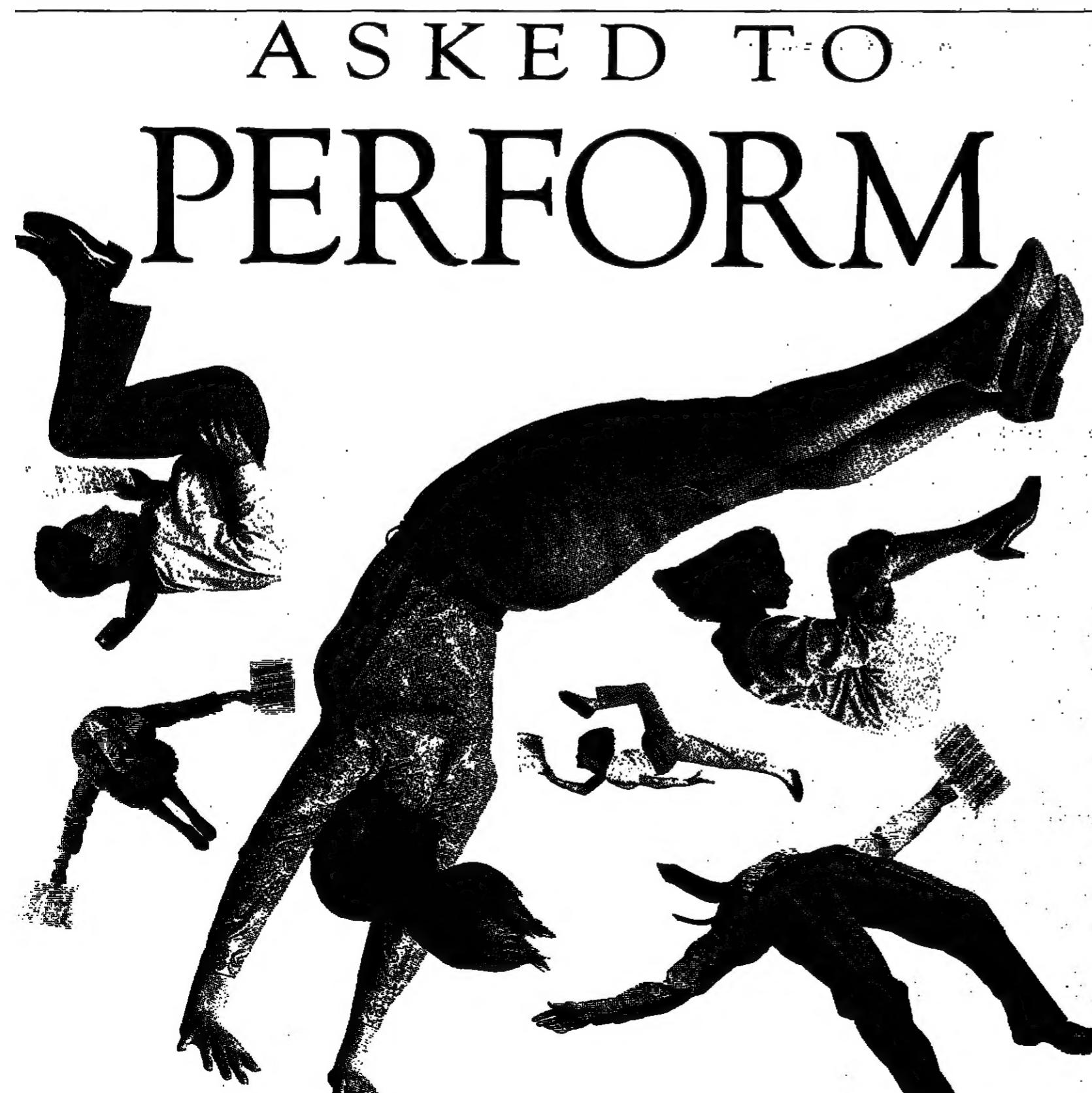
Andrew Clarke, representing Mr Yallop, said that the producer at the time, Mike Gibbon, had given the writer a brief to slim down the cast.

"Mr Yallop had a wallchart. He put an asterisk beside the names of certain characters. This signified instant death."

"One of the characters to be killed was Diane, the runaway daughter of bed-and-breakfast landlord Frank Butcher, and Wicks [the barman] was to be stretched away from the scene of the blast after being seriously wounded."

Mr Clarke said that Mr Gibbon praised the script for "a great deal of humour, which is what I wanted, and some tragedy". But Peter Creegen, a senior BBC executive, said that he had grave reservations about the story-line, Mr Clarke said.

Mr Yallop, of south London, was dismissed in November 1989, receiving £7,500 for the 70 days' work he had done. He is suing the BBC for more than £70,000 damages for the unexpected part of his contract. The hearing continues today.



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THE PEAK OF PERFORMANCE

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Cow's death leaves Krishnas in mourning

By RUTH GLEDHILL
RELIGION CORRESPONDENT

HARE Krishna devotees are mourning the death of their sacred cow Kalindi, who produced 12,000 litres of milk without ever having a calf. Kalindi, revered as a miracle at the sect's UK headquarters near Watford, died last Friday.

The 15-year-old was one of eight cows grazing 17 acres of organically farmed pasture near the Hare Krishna temple at Bhaktivedanta Manor, Letchmore Heath. The Krishna leadership is appealing to the European Court of Human Rights against a council order preventing the manor being used for religious festivals and public worship.

In 1980, an attempt was made to put Kalindi in calf. It failed, but in 1984 the farm manager noticed milk coming from Kalindi's teats. He began to milk her by hand and she gave seven pints a day until March this year.

Blagavat Dharma, Hare Krishna spokesman, said: "Here is a simple example of how, if you protect and look after a cow, she feels emotionally secure and is more productive."

Hare Krishnas consider the cow to be sacred. In Hindu scripture, Krishna is the protector of cows. No cow is slaughtered, even when it has passed its productive life. Calves are weaned naturally.

Akhandadhi das, president of the manor, said: "The case of Kalindi is unique. She has lived on our non-violent, organic farm from birth and seems to have responded to that atmosphere in a miraculous way."

Chris Watson, a senior member of the British Veterinary Association, said yesterday: "Some cows will lactate naturally without having calved and goats do it quite commonly." He said that the attempt to put Kalindi in calf could have stimulated the growth of udders. "Lactation could then have been triggered by what she ate."

Oxfam marks 50 years of fighting world hunger

Oxfam marks 50 years of fighting world hunger

BY JULIA LLEWELLYN SMITH

OXFAM commemorated its fiftieth birthday yesterday by praising the British public's generosity and criticising the government for proposed cuts of up to £270 million in Third World aid.

The overseas aid agency, which started as a tiny wartime committee to help the civilian population of occupied Greece, now has a turnover of £69 million and supports 2,300 projects in more than 70 countries.

The organisation has a controversial history of helping people in countries considered to be unfriendly and of using graphic publicity campaigns, such as the image of a starving child. In recent years, it has raised millions of pounds to combat misery in countries including Cambodia in 1979 and Ethiopia in 1984. Oxfam has been nominated this year for the Nobel Peace Prize.

But Stewart Wallis, Oxfam's overseas director, said: "The birthday was to be 'marked', rather than celebrated, in view of the amount of suffering and poverty in the world."

Oxfam had a record income of £73.3 million last year despite the recession. Fundraising ventures, such as the Africa in Crisis appeal launched in September, had been particularly successful with income up 24 per cent to £25.2 million. Nearly every high street has an Oxfam Shop today, selling everything from secondhand clothing to furniture, Peruvian art and tropical food hampers. An estimated 26,000 volunteers have helped to keep administrative costs at only 4 per cent of Oxfam's total budget.

Among those representing them yesterday were Ruth Theodore, 9, and her sister Kate, 11, who raised £75 by playing the violin in their local shopping centre near Chandler's Ford, Hampshire.

Oxfam's director, David Bryer, said that threatened cuts of up to 15 per cent in the Overseas Development Agency budget and an insistence on debt repayments would jeopardise Oxfam's long-term relief projects.

"Despite the advances of the last 50 years, we still live in a world where one billion people live in abject poverty. The poor are not just living off the crumbs off the rich man's table, they are being asked to put the crumbs back," he said.

Oxfam began during the second world war as the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief under the leadership of the vicar of the Oxford University Church. Through an appeal, it raised £13,000 for the Greek Red Cross.

Working on the basis of helping suffering people regardless of race, politics or religion, Oxfam became the subject of controversy as it dispatched food parcels to starving people in post-war Germany, despite a government ban on relief and strong anti-German feeling.

In the 1950s, it helped refugees from the Hungarian uprising, the Algerian civil war and the newly-created state of Israel. In the 1960s, it began tackling longer term chronic poverty, and won praise from the Queen for a £1 million pound campaign, the first and biggest of its kind, which won the backing of celebrities including the Beatles and Cilla Black and met its target within three months.

Oxfam has been criticised over the years for alleged political bias, for example in supplying aid to corrupt regimes. The charity confirmed in 1987 that it was supplying aid to former guerrillas in Zimbabwe.

Oxfam has also been obliged more than once to



Sharing the global cake: Oxfam's youngest and oldest supporters, Hollie Lench, 6, and Humphrey Lloyd, 86



Early days: a girl in occupied Greece who received Oxfam food in 1943



right, the first shop in Oxford in 1947

withdraw advertisements that criticised Western governments' aid policies. Mr Bryer is unrepentant. "Without real political commitment to change in rich and poor countries, poverty and suffering will continue to grow."

Critics claimed that it diagnosed the causes of hunger were faulty and distract

people from the important issues that needed tackling. They also said that its funds were misdirected and badly managed. The charity shocked many people with its hard-hitting marketing techniques, which in the 1940s were considered disreputable.

The businessman, Cecil Jackson Cole, persuaded it to

spend £5,000 on advertisements in *The Times* and *The Daily Telegraph* which raised £25,000 in donations. Maggie Black, author of a history of the organisation, said that the sixties photograph of a starving African child ended the public perception of that continent as an exotic and wealthy region

filled with wealthy chieftains living in harems.

Oxfam aims to raise £1.5 million between now and Saturday through door-to-door collections. It also intends to increase by 25 per cent the number of volunteers working in its shops by 1995.

Leading article, page 13

Fischer holds off Spassky onslaught

By RAYMOND KEENE
CHESS CORRESPONDENT

THE fifteenth game of the chess championship in Belgrade ended in yet another draw on Sunday night. The score is now five wins to Bobby Fischer, three to Boris Spassky and seven draws.

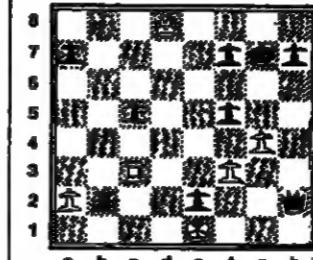
In the opening, Fischer used the Catalan variation for the first time in his career. He built up pressure against a far-flung Spassky pawn but the question was whether that pawn would be a weakness or a thorn in Fischer's flesh.

The answer was not long coming. On the twenty-third move, Spassky launched a cavalier sacrifice of his last remaining bishop. His advance pawns thundered into the vitals of Fischer's camp and his threats became so intense that, three moves later, Fischer had to sacrifice his extra piece to achieve a draw by perpetual check.

In the final position, Spassky's king is so badly exposed that it cannot avoid checks from the white queen. The moves of the game were as follows:

| White | Black | White | Black |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1 c4 | e5 | 17 Bxe4 | Qxe4 |
| 2 Nf3 | Nf6 | 18 Nc4 | Rd3 |
| 3 g3 | g6 | 19 Nc3 | Rd6 |
| 4 Bg2 | Bg7 | 20 Qh3 | Rd8 |
| 5 0-0 | 0-0 | 21 Rg3 | Bd5 |
| 6 d4 | Nf6 | 22 Rf1 | g5 |
| 7 Nf3 | g5 | 23 Qg3 | Bd3 |
| 8 cxd5 | g4 | 24 a6 | g2 |
| 9 Nxd5 | g3 | 25 Kf7 | Rd1 |
| 10 Nc3 | Nf6 | 26 Kd2 | Rd8 |
| 11 Bg5 | Qh4 | 27 Kc1 | Qd7 |
| 12 Rf1 | Qg5 | 28 Qd8 | Qd2 |
| 13 dxc5 | Qf6 | 29 Ne2 | Qd1 |
| 14 Ng5 | Nc6 | 30 Nc2 | Rd2 |
| 15 b3 | Nd4 | 31 Qd8 | Kg7 |
| 16 Bxe7 | Qe7 | 32 Nc8 | g6 |
| | | 33 Ne5 | + |

Drew agreed



The final position

Fire claims mother and children

A baby and a boy aged two died in hospital yesterday from injuries received during a fire that killed their teenage mother at their Londonderry home on Sunday.

Joanne Duffy, 19, had ignored appeals to flee the house in the Waterside area and dashed into a first-floor bedroom in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue Mark, aged six weeks, and Kevin. Her body was recovered by firemen, who carried the two boys from the house.

Neighbours said that Ms Duffy's 21-year-old male partner had gone downstairs to investigate after she smelt smoke. The staircase caught fire as he ran outside for help. The man's brother, aged 16, escaped through a back window. Forensic science officers examined the debris but have yet to say what caused the fire.

Death award

The family of Liana Evers, 37, who died from a brain haemorrhage 11 days after giving birth to her third child at a Stevenage hospital, was awarded £180,000 in the High Court. The agreed damages were against North Hertfordshire Health Authority, which denied faults in monitoring and treatment.

Pilot named

A pilot killed when his plane crashed shortly after take-off from Sheepwash, Devon, on Sunday was named as Clive Bavington, from Appleby Magna, Leicestershire.

Leaden egg

Showmen at Nottingham Goose Fair, which claims to be the biggest funfair in Europe, blamed the recession and torrential rain for a halving of its usual one million attendance.

Arson attack

Fifty doctors and nurses were cleared from their beds after an arson attack on a residential block of Southampton General Hospital. Police are investigating.

ADVERTISEMENT

Within such a system small nations such as Denmark, and Switzerland should become a member of the Community, would have no chance. As for the largest states, the tragic history of Europe tells us that if the inevitable conflicts between their interests and aspirations can not be reconciled by negotiation, they certainly can not be contained by a paper treaty. Now that the external threat is removed such a system is bound to break down as its decisions come into conflict with the wishes and aspirations of the electorate and thus with the survival of governments. This process seems to be under way even now before the system is fully established. Maastricht is a formula for failure and perhaps for conflict.

The Way Forward

All sensible people in Britain and elsewhere believe that our country has an important part to play in Europe and wish to work together within a wide range of common interests. It is regrettable that those of us who believe that the Maastricht formula will not work, have been dishonestly portrayed as "anti-European".

On the contrary, the good cause of European Unity has been discredited by the ambitions and interference of the Brussels bureaucracy and by so-called "Europeans" who want to go much too far much too fast. It is a great pity, because the real needs of Europe after the Cold War are few, simple and compatible with British interests. They are:

1. Further economic development under the Treaty of Rome and the inclusion in the Common Market of all European States.
2. The establishment wherever possible of a European consensus on Finance, Foreign Policy and Defence by means of negotiation in existing institutions. If such a consensus cannot be arrived at by negotiation it certainly cannot be imposed by majority voting.
3. An agreement in the G.A.T.T. establishing the greatest possible degree of Free Trade throughout the world. Hitherto the protectionist policy of the Commission has sacrificed this in the interests of French farmers and those for whom they vote. It has thus stimulated the formation of protectionist regional groups in other parts of the world.

The three points listed above constitute an ambitious program. It is all that Britain and Europe need. Its achievement is within the bounds of statesmanship and would be a major contribution to order and prosperity in a deeply troubled world. It would give our Politicians plenty of constructive occupation which would be more valuable than airy schemes for a European Super State. This should be the view forward in Europe today.

The next step for Britain

When British electors voted in a Referendum to confirm our entry into the Community they were assured from the highest level that they were not committing themselves to membership of a Federal State. What is now proposed goes far beyond anything which they then contemplated. It involves the surrender to the Brussels machine of a further large slice of control over their daily lives, hitherto exercised by the Parliament which they elect. Recent events surrounding the devaluation of Sterling leave no room for doubt as to which will be the dominant influence in the exercise of these powers in Brussels. It will be German, and a strong and stable Germany is essential to the future wellbeing of Europe.

I do not share the view that the issues involved in the Maastricht Treaty are too complex to be understood by British people, or for the matter of that by the Germans. Are we both thought by our Political Parties to be less intelligent than the French or the Danes or the Irish? Or are our Democratic rights in some way inferior to theirs? The case for the Treaty must indeed be a poor one if it cannot be put in terms which our peoples are capable of understanding or if it is such that they are thought likely to reject it.

Before they are committed to so radical a step by Parliament the people of Britain are entitled to express their views in a Referendum upon the issues involved in ratification of the Treaty of Maastricht.

Peter Smithers
Peter Smithers

The writer is not a member of or sponsored by any group or organisation engaged in controversy surrounding European Policy. He was a Conservative Member of Parliament, a Foreign Office Minister and Secretary-General of the Council of Europe.

'I have to come down quickly, otherwise everything will go wrong...'

Boeing investigators to focus on loss of starboard engines

BY HARVEY ELLIOTT, AIR CORRESPONDENT

EARLY indications are that the El Al cargo jet that crashed into and devastated two blocks of Amsterdam flats on Sunday evening suffered a catastrophic fire and explosion in at least one of its starboard Pratt and Whitney JT9D engines.

What is not yet known is why the two engines broke off, leaving the giant plane with only its two port engines at a critical time just after take-off. But the teams of investigators involved will certainly also look at the near-identical rash of a China Airways Boeing 747 that flew into a mountain near Taipei last December after both starboard engines, also JT9Ds, fell off. The Chinese crash received little publicity at the time.

Last night Boeing admitted: "Both starboard engines were recovered from the sea but no conclusive evidence has been obtained from them. At first sight the two incidents do appear similar, but at the moment there is no factual evidence to link them."

The El Al aircraft was delivered in 1979 and had flown 10,000 flights, logging 45,000 hours without incident. On Sunday, too, as Captain Isaac Fuchs waited for permission to take off for Tel Aviv, there was no indication that anything was wrong with his plane.

At 6.21pm the four engines were revved up to maximum power as the aircraft, inbounds slightly under its 114 tons of cargo and up to 145 tons of fuel, began its take-off run.

Rabin pledges Israeli teams will find cause

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM

ENQUIRY

YITZHAK Rabin, the Israeli prime minister, yesterday vowed that Israel would find the cause of the crash. His statement came as two Israeli teams arrived in The Netherlands to begin their investigations. After sending a message of condolence to Ruud Lubbers, the Dutch prime minister, Mr Rabin said: "Every possibility will be examined and checked out to find the real reason that led to this accident and brought about this disaster to Israelis and a large number of Dutch."

Michael Bavli, the Israeli ambassador to The Netherlands, said in a radio interview that the possibility that the Boeing 747 freighter was sabotaged remained remote, although so far no one has advanced a convincing explanation for why two of the aircraft's four Pratt and Whitney engines suddenly caught fire minutes after takeoff.

Israeli aviation officials said that the cargo plane, which went into service in 1979, had a perfect safety record and was the newest jumbo in El Al's fleet. It left New York in perfect condition and was checked again at Schiphol before taking off for Tel Aviv on Sunday night. The cargo was said to consist of standard



Rabin: condolence message to Lubbers

there is little difficulty in gaining more height before dumping fuel over the sea, then making a safe landing. But minutes after reporting that there was a fire in No. 3 engine the captain radioed again that No. 4 was on fire. Suddenly the heavy aircraft was in a desperate position. The flight engineer probably flipped open the cover on the "fuel dump" lever and began the painfully slow job of shedding at least 50 tons. As the aircraft sank gradually towards the ground, its remaining two engines roaring at maximum thrust, the pilot knew he had to find some place to land, and quickly.

He may then have made matters even worse. To keep the aircraft flying straight and level against the overwhelming thrust from the port engines, he had to use the rudder hard to the left and the right aileron up to counter any roll. At the same time he had to make a turn to the right to line up with the runway. But once an aircraft drops its wing and begins to turn, the lift from the wings is reduced, causing it eventually to stall.

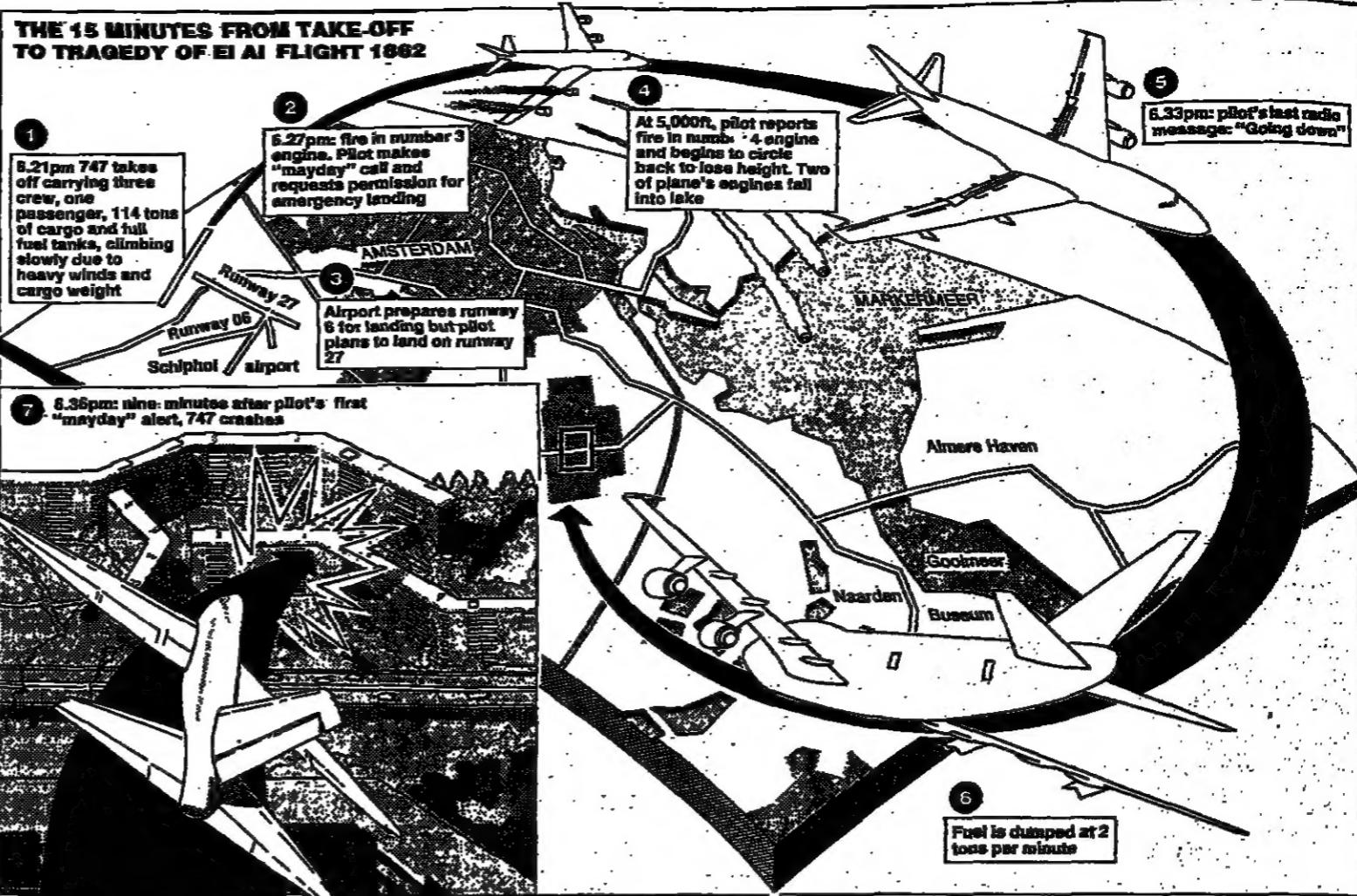
To increase his lift, the pilot decided to extend the flaps, only to discover that the catastrophic failures of the engines had somehow damaged the hydraulic controls and they would not work. "We are going down," he yelled as the jet rolled slowly further to the right under the thrust of its port engines. Then, with almost no forward speed left, the giant craft slammed into the buildings.

Some experts were last night suggesting that the aircraft may have been struck by a flock of birds which were ingested into both engines, leading eventually to their disintegration. But, since Boeing 747s have survived some of the most powerful impacts and it was too dark for birds to be flying, this seems highly unlikely.

Others think that one engine caught fire, then exploded, shattering the fuel and hydraulic lines and sending debris hurtling into the neighbouring engine. This is a more credible theory, but engines are supposed to contain any damage within their casings.

Now that the second, horrifyingly similar crash is known about, a new and more sinister reason may have to be investigated. Did both engines tear themselves free because a number of "sacrificial" bolts, deliberately made weaker to ensure that the engines would break away from the wing in the event of an impact, sheared?

Search for clues and photographs, page 1
Janet Daley, page 12



Veteran captain struggled in vain

FROM RICHARD BEESTON
IN JERUSALEM

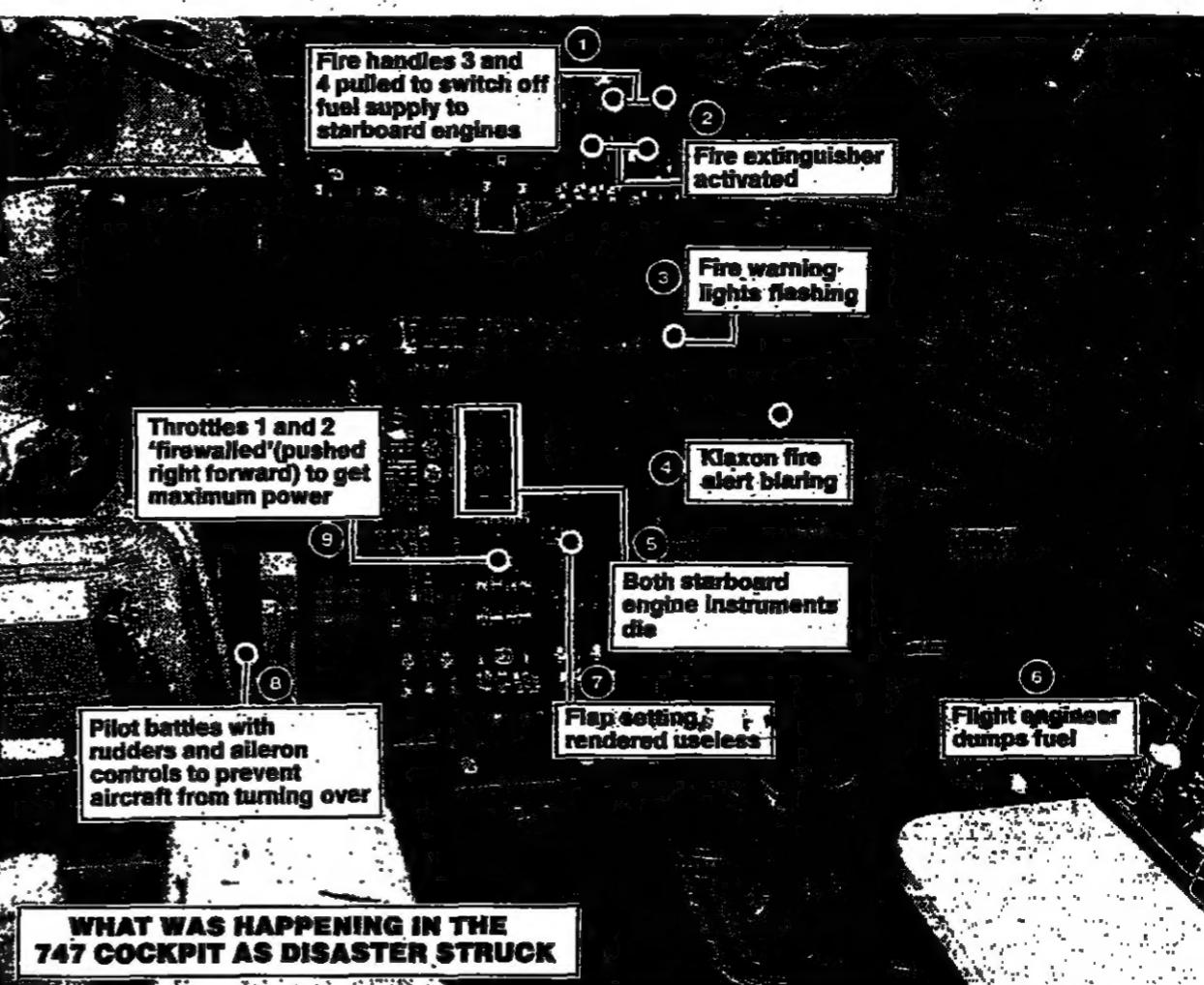
YITZHAK Fuchs, one of El Al's most experienced pilots, struggled for nine minutes to steer his plane to safety before finally reporting that he was "going down".

Mr Fuchs, 59, who according

TO THE PILOT

ing to colleagues was due to retire from the company in three months, was a seasoned aviator respected for his professionalism. He and the other two members of the crew of the Boeing jumbo, Arnon Ohad and Gedalya Sofer, as well as Anat Solomon, the wife of a security employee, were all killed instantly when the aircraft crashed into a residential suburb of Amsterdam as the captain tried to return to Schiphol airport to make an emergency landing.

The pilot, who was married with two children, joined El Al in 1964 and became a captain seven years later. In addition to flying, Mr Fuchs was also a senior instructor and pilot examiner for El Al. His brother, Yehuda, who is also an El Al captain, became something of a national celebrity in 1972 when he piloted a passenger jet to a safe landing in Rome after a bomb concealed in a



WHAT WAS HAPPENING IN THE 747 COCKPIT AS DISASTER STRUCK

radio exploded on board as his plane cruised over the Mediterranean. What is troubling Israeli aviation experts is why an experienced pilot like Mr Fuchs seemed to lose control of his aircraft when two of his four engines still appeared to be functioning normally. He should have had enough power

to turn the aircraft round and make a successful emergency landing. "Our pilots and crews are trained continuously to deal with crises like this," said Oded Aberbenel, an El Al pilot who founded and headed the airline's flight safety division. "They are trained intensively every six months and then checked and

examined by the government on their proficiency in dealing with such emergencies." He said that on previous occasions aircraft had been known to fly on one side, but that in the case of the Amsterdam crash the situation was complicated because the jumbo had just taken off.

"The take-off phase is one of the most critical, if not the most critical, phase of the aircraft's flight where the airplane does not have very high speed or altitude yet."

"Engine failure is much more critical if it occurs at this stage than, say, at 35,000ft, when the aircraft is at cruising speed," he said.

Queen and Pope send condolences

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY HAVE POURED IN FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD FOR RELATIVES OF VICTIMS OF SUNDAY'S EL AL AIR DISASTER

THE Queen sent a message yesterday to Queen Beatrix of The Netherlands expressing shock at the Sunday's air disaster, Buckingham Palace said. The Queen and Prince Philip also sent their "deepest sympathy" to families of the victims of the crash, the palace said.

John Major, the prime minister, has also written to his Dutch and Israeli counterparts expressing his "horror" at the crash, Downing Street said. "The hearts of all of us here go out to those who have suffered or have lost family and friends in the tragedy. You are in the thoughts and prayers of all of us," Mr Major wrote in a letter to Ruud Lubbers, the Dutch prime minister.

In his letter to Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli prime minister, he said: "May I send you my deepest sympathy on last night's tragic air crash. I can imagine the shock that it has caused in Israel. I hope you will pass on our condolences to the families of the crew and the passenger who died."

President Mubarak of Egypt telephoned Mr Rabin to express his sympathy. He asked him to convey his condolences "to the bereaved families of El Al and to the people of Israel".

Pope John Paul was among those who sent a message of sympathy to families of the victims of the crash. In a letter to Bishop H.J.A. Bomers of Haarlem, the Vatican said: "News of the crash of the El Al cargo plane roused deep emotions in the Pope's heart."

In a statement issued during a meeting in Luxembourg, European Community foreign ministers expressed shock at the scale of the disaster. "We must express our profound sense of

shock at the tragic loss of life and injuries incurred," the statement said. "They extend their deepest sympathy to the governments and peoples of The Netherlands and Israel and especially to the families of the victims."

Dutch pressure groups,

TO THE REACTOR

campaigning against a planned expansion of Amsterdam's Schiphol airport, said Sunday's crash was a predictable accident waiting to happen. Bart Wiedermann of the Schiphol Region Environmental Committee said: "The government says the risk of an air disaster is very, very low. They say statistically, it can't happen. We say that if it

happens, it will just like at Chernobyl."

"We know that an airport gives risks. The government is prepared to accept higher risks for people living near the airport than in other parts of the country."

Opponents to airport expansion have staged a series of unsuccessful legal challenges to the development plan ever since it was unveiled in 1987.

Earlier this year neighbourhood and environmental groups brought together 2,500 people in a field near Schiphol for a day-long protest against the expansion.

Balbir Singh, an airport electrician who has lived for seven years on the estate where the plane crashed, said: "It is wrong that such big aeroplanes should fly over such a crowded area. It is a catastrophe."

At present there are no plans to alter the expansion project but its future may depend on the findings of the investigation into the crash.

CITY'S CONTINGENCY PLANNING PAYS OFF

BY MARK FULLER

AFTER the initial shock of the Amsterdam air disaster on Sunday, the capital's rescue operation moved extremely smoothly, largely thanks to the city's plan for responding to disasters.

Since 1985, every city in The Netherlands has had such a contingency plan, involving step-by-step instructions for all emergency services.

From a crisis centre in

Amsterdam city hall, the mayor and emergency services chiefs co-ordinated the rescue effort. "Everyone knows where they have to go and what they have to do," said a spokesman for the city council.

Emergency services were at the scene of the accident within three minutes of the crash. Hospitals had hundreds of beds ready for the wounded, and the police sealed off the area from thousands of sightseers. An

emergency shelter was set up in the local sports centre. A mortuary was established in a building at Schiphol airport. The national television channels were taken over by the mayor of Amsterdam, Ed van Thijn. Broadcasting was interrupted for up to eight minutes while information and emergency telephone numbers were given to the public.

The contingency plans were drawn up under the supervision of national government.

Dutch disaster sets ground toll record

SUNDAY'S CRASH WAS THE WORST AIR DISASTER INVOLVING NO PASSENGER VICTIMS.

THE WORST DISASTER INVOLVING AN AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND WAS WHEN TWO BOEING 747S COLLIDED ON THE RUNWAY IN THE CANARY ISLANDS IN 1977, KILLING A TOTAL OF 583. OTHER CRASHES INCLUDE:

JULY 20, 1992: AT LEAST 40 PEOPLE, INCLUDING ABOUT 30 RESIDENTS, DIED WHEN A CARGO PLANE CRASHED IN TIBLISI, GEORGIA.

APRIL 16, 1992: 55 PEOPLE WERE KILLED WHEN A KENYAN AIR FORCE HERCULES C130 CRASHED INTO A BLOCK OF FLATS IN NAIROBI; 49 WERE KILLED ON THE PLANE AND SIX IN THE FLATS.

MAY 25, 1979: AN AMERICAN AIRLINES DC10 CRASHED AFTER TAKEOFF FROM CHICAGO. ALL 273 ABOARD AND TWO MEN ON THE GROUND WERE KILLED.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1978: A BOEING 727 OF PACIFIC SOUTHWEST AIRLINES AND A PRIVATE CESSNA COLLIDED OVER SAN DIEGO. DEBRIS FELL ON A RESIDENTIAL AREA; 151 PEOPLE WERE KILLED, INCLUDING 14 ON THE GROUND.

OCTOBER 13, 1976: A BOEING 707 CARGO PLANE ON CHARTER TO A BOLIVIAN COMPANY, LOST AN ENGINE AFTER TAKEOFF FROM SANTA CRUZ AND PLUNGED INTO THE CITY'S MAIN STREET. THE CREW OF THREE WERE KILLED WITH MORE THAN 100 ON THE GROUND.

JULY 27, 1989: A KOREAN AIRLINES DC10 CRASHED SHORT OF TRIPOLI AIRPORT KILLING 74 ON THE PLANE AND SEVEN ON THE GROUND.

DECEMBER 21, 1988: A PAN AM BOEING 747 WAS BLOWN UP OVER LOCKERBIE, SOUTHERN SCOTLAND, KILLING 259 PASSENGERS AND CREW AND 11 PEOPLE ON THE GROUND.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1987: A NORTHWEST AIRLINES MD80 CRASHED

NEAR DETROIT, KILLING 153 ON BOARD AND THREE ON THE GROUND.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1984: AEROSERVICIOS ECUADORIANOS DC8 CRASHED INTO HOUSES AFTER TAKING OFF FROM QUITO AIRPORT, KILLING THE FOUR CREW AND 49 ON THE GROUND.

JULY 20, 1982: A PAN AM BOEING 727 CRASHED INTO HOUSES SHORTLY AFTER TAKING OFF FROM NEW ORLEANS; 153 PEOPLE DIED, INCLUDING SEVERAL ON THE GROUND.

MAY 25, 1979: AN AMERICAN AIRLINES DC10 CRASHED AFTER TAKEOFF FROM CHICAGO. ALL 273 ABOARD AND TWO MEN ON THE GROUND WERE KILLED.

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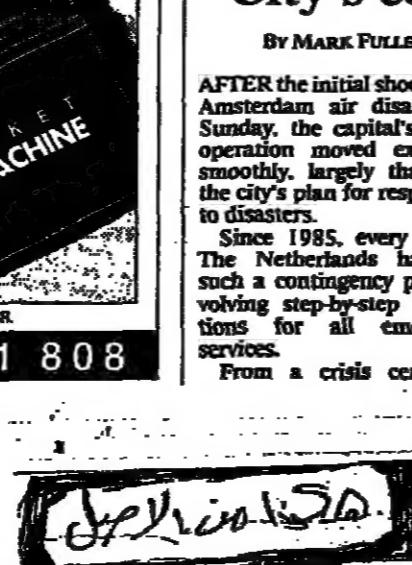
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...Then suburb's fate is sealed as pilot says: 'We are coming down'



Monumental task: rescue workers dwarfed by the rubble still concealing an unknown number of bodies

How London would cope with crash

By RICHARD FORD, HOME CORRESPONDENT

AN AIRCRAFT crashing on the built-up approaches to Heathrow airport is the disaster feared by the aviation industry and emergency planners in Greater London.

Yesterday the disaster at Amsterdam reignited the argument over the existing arrangements for dealing with big catastrophes in the capital with criticism by some officials that they would produce mud and chaos. There are almost 200,000 people living in constituencies adjacent to the west, south and north of the airport, although unlike Amsterdam most live in suburban streets rather than high-rise blocks.

Geoffrey Brewer, the Conservative group leader on the London Fire and Civil Defence authority, said: "Coordination is sadly lacking. At the moment some London boroughs have their emergency plans, but if an aircraft comes down over the capital as it lands, it will affect a huge area, not just one borough."

In spite of a series of disasters ranging from Lockerbie to the British Midland 737 M1 crash, the Home Office has rejected the suggestion of creating a national rescue squad, placing prime responsibility for dealing with disaster at a local level.

The initial response to an air disaster on the approaches to Heathrow airport would come from the capital's emergency services, with the police co-ordinating the actions of the fire and ambulance services. They would be able to call on military assistance, including the use of RAF helicopters to ferry people to landing sites from where they could be transferred to hospital.

A six-strong emergency contingency planning unit based at New Scotland Yard has responsibility for preparing contingency plans to deal with potential disasters in the capital. The unit carries out desktop exercises, as well as exercises that have included simulated accidents at RAF Northolt and crashes on the London Underground.

In an attempt to overcome criticism that there was not enough co-ordination involving organisations outside the emergency services, the police have set up a London emergency liaison panel, drawing together representatives from local authorities, the voluntary and emergency services and the utilities. Chief Inspector Tom Pine, head of the unit, said yesterday: "It is cumber-

some because there are 32 boroughs, but the aim is to try to get a better approach to emergency planning. We would cope because that is what you do after a disaster, but a Lockerbie-type incident over London would be like a footprint from Southend to Heathrow."

A "major incident procedure" has been prepared outlining the role to be played by squads from London's fire brigade, ambulance and police as well as the role to be played by local authorities. The local authorities have no duty to carry out emergency planning, though in many cases they have drawn up contingency proposals to deal with disaster and around

lashed in August, said that after a widespread disaster, self help was likely to be the first response.

Within the airport perimeter, Heathrow airport has its own contingency plans to deal with disaster, while British Airways has an underground control room from which two bodies would operate for the duration of an emergency. One group, consisting of 12 members of BA staff, has responsibility for managing the company's response to any disaster or emergency; the other, the emergency passengers incident centre, looks after the passenger side of a disaster. It has two carousels of telephones staffed with employees specially trained in handling calls from people with anxious friends and relatives.

Airport security rules 'broken'

By KATE ALDERSON

AN AIRLINE passenger accused Lufthansa airlines of lax security after the airline allowed her luggage to be flown to Heathrow without her while she was waiting in Frankfurt airport to fly home to London.

Under the Convention on International Civil Aviation, passengers and their luggage must not be separated for security reasons, a regulation which came under the spotlight after the Lockerbie air disaster in 1988. It is believed that the bomb in the Lockerbie incident was in unaccompanied luggage loaded at Frankfurt airport.

In the resulting explosion and crash, 270 people died. Lufthansa airlines admitted yesterday that the passenger, Louise Allen-Jones, had been separated from her luggage and that she arrived at Heathrow airport five hours after her suitcase. The airline has not been able to explain why this happened. A spokeswoman said yesterday that there must be a reason for the incident. "When we know a passenger, or one of our passengers knows the missing person, then we will usually fly. It appeared that three other people on the flight knew Ms Allen-Jones."

Ms Allen-Jones, from south London, said that she was supposed to board flight LH4058K at 13.30 on the Sunday afternoon. However, she missed the flight, which was delayed by 90 minutes, after the airport failed to announce the rescheduled flight time.

"The Lufthansa steward told me that I had missed my flight," she said. "He told me



Flashback the scene of the Lockerbie disaster

Letters, page 13

Immigrant suburb stunned by catastrophe from the sky

FROM MARK FULLER AND LIN JENKINS IN AMSTERDAM

AFTERMATH

SUNDAY night's air disaster could hardly have hit a poorer or more deprived Amsterdam community. Many of the inhabitants of the area devastated by the crash of the El Al Boeing 747 cargo jet are immigrants, as were many of those who died. A gaping charred hole is all that remains of the 80 or so flats

where they had lived. Dawn yesterday served only to confirm the enormity of the task facing the disaster teams in dismantling the tangle of concrete and twisted metal to free the bodies of the victims. The two ten-storey blocks of flats simply collapsed when the plane ploughed into them. That none of the adjacent blocks on the estate had been touched, or even had windows broken, bore out witness accounts that the plane simply fell from the sky, all forward propulsion gone.

Dejected and stunned local residents looked on as emergency teams sifted through the rubble. Onlookers were kept behind metal barriers and a further cordon of police and dogs dealt severely with those who breached it.

Most people who tried to get through were out to make a political point, claiming that the police were using brutal means to keep people away. Nobody who had lived in the flats joined the protest. They had no wish to be near the unsuitable tomb of so many of those they knew. But reports said that elsewhere on the estate, looters had gained access to two shopping centres. A Dutch radio reporter said he had seen looters running through nearby evacuated flats.

Residents waiting at the cordon anxiously asked journalists for news, although it was clear there was little hope of any survivors being found among the aircraft debris, broken furniture and belongings which littered the scene. The crash left few pieces of aircraft larger than a suitcase. An aircraft wheel, the tyre still intact, rested under a tree, one of the very few recognisable pieces.

Five rolls of crimson fabric, part of the plane's cargo, lay

upwind of the flames where they were lying on impact, a vivid contrast to the grim scene. Four odd shoes thrown clear and a pile of singed books, pages blown open by the stiff wind, were rare reminders of the lives that ended in the crash or the resulting fire. In an eighth-floor flat in the Kruisberg block a gaping hole revealed the kitchen, but washing still hung on the line on the balcony.

The grim task of the rescue teams is expected to take days. They work under constant threat from the unstable buildings. Water was pumped from the ornamental moat in the centre of the estate throughout the day to damp down the remaining small fires fanned by the wind. The main blaze of the night, which had been encouraged by a broken gas main, had subsided.

Numb with grief, an African immigrant woman wondered aimlessly around the parkland near the scene. "My two sisters and their two children lived in the block that was worst hit. I just don't know what to do now. I have visited the hospital and emergency shelters. But they aren't there. It's hopeless," she said.

Marieke Akerboom, a resident, said: "I comforted a

Surinamese woman whose son had gone out shortly before the crash to fetch a bicycle from a friend. That friend lived in one of the flats that had been hit. She had no idea where her little son was or if he was alive or dead." Many other residents were at home at the time of the crash, having their evening meal or watching television.

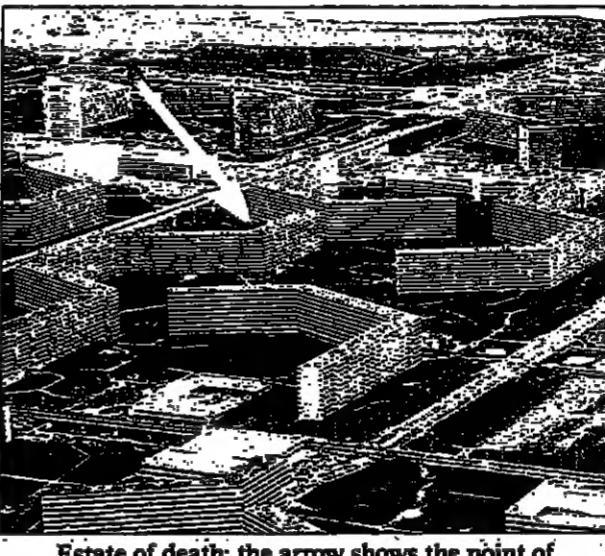
"It's an architect's dream which has turned into a nightmare," Mr Wandel said. "It's difficult enough to get in and out of the buildings in normal circumstances. What it must have been like last night doesn't bear thinking about."

The large three or four-room flats have been neglected by the authorities. Access to the nine-storey buildings is through a warren of dark corridors that many residents dare not walk alone. Lifts and lighting often do not work, and in recent years flats have become the haunt of hard drug users and dealers.

After Queen Beatrix and Ruud Lubbers, the prime minister, visited the scene yesterday, a Surinamese businessman said: "A lot of people have become isolated here. But there is still a community. It's taken a disaster to bring the queen and the prime minister here. We needed help and attention earlier."

But a weeping Queen Beatrix, her face buried in her hands, symbolised the grief felt by the wider Dutch community. Cabinet ministers and local government officials were clearly shocked as they spoke to the press about the worst air disaster in Dutch history. The response from the public has been overwhelming, with emergency services and hospitals receiving offers of help from thousands of volunteers.

Amsterdam itself was in mourning yesterday. The normally bustling and boisterous city was unusually quiet, the people dejected. A taxi driver said: "When a thing like this happens far from your home you feel sorrow for those involved. When it happens in your own city you can't feel anything anymore. You become numb."



Estate of death: the arrow shows the point of impact in the Amsterdam suburb of Bijlmermeer

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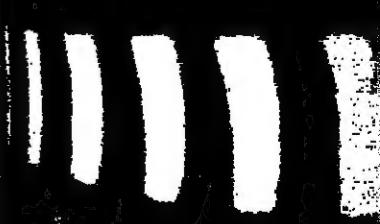
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Russian army blamed for inflaming Georgia war

BY BRUCE CLARK IN MOSCOW
AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

EDUARD Shevardnadze, the Georgian leader, yesterday blamed Russian forces for the downing of a helicopter as his troops battled to reverse the recent advances of separatist Muslim rebels in the north-west of his republic.

In some of the harshest language ever addressed to Moscow by the former Soviet foreign minister, he said "reactionary forces" in the Russian parliament and military were egging on the rebellion by the Abkhazian minority.

"A wide-ranging conspiracy against Georgia is being played out," Mr Shevardnadze, who had hoped to gain legitimacy as Georgia's leader in national elections to be held on Sunday, declared in a radio broadcast. "The enemies of Georgia have brought into play their most powerful reserves, the reactionary circles of Russia."

Russia's defence ministry denied responsibility and blamed Abkhaz separatists for downing the Mi24 helicopter with a ground-to-air missile, Tass news agency said. The



Abkhazians confirmed that a Georgian helicopter had been shot down by a heat-seeking missile yesterday but insisted that they, and not the Russian army, had fired it.

Abkhazian forces, backed by thousands of fellow Muslims from southern Russia, scored a spectacular success last week

by seizing the resort town of Gagra and squeezing part of the Georgian army into a tiny pocket of land just south of the Russian border.

Piotr Chikvaidze, the Georgian foreign minister, said the attack on Gagra was carried out with large battle tanks and other modern armour that the Abkhazians could have acquired only from the Russian arsenal. He accused the fighters who seized Gagra of committing atrocities, including the rape, torture and murder of civilians. The Abkhazians countered that many of their people had died in Georgian air raids.

Jaha Ioseliani, the professor-turned-warlord who is Mr Shevardnadze's deputy, said Georgia would soon start using force to eject Russian troops from its soil unless Moscow abided by last month's peace agreement.

The Georgians strongly suspect the Russian Black Sea Fleet of shipping armour to the Abkhazian强holds on the coast, a claim which the Moscow Defence Ministry has denied. Whatever the truth, the cause of the Abkhazians, an ancient community numbering little more than 80,000, is receiving clear moral backing from Russian conservatives, who accused Mr Yeltsin of condoning appalling misdeeds by Georgian soldiers.

The Moscow hardliners and the small Muslim nations of southern Russia, whose representatives demanded much greater regional independence at a congress during the weekend, are improbable allies.

But in the meantime they are making common cause against their common enemies: the reformist and broadly pro-Western leaders of Russia and Georgia.



Warship talks clear way to end Dubrovnik siege

BY GEORGE BROCK IN LUXEMBOURG,
TIM JUDAH IN BELGRADE AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

SERB and Croat negotiators have agreed a deal which may relieve the Adriatic port of Dubrovnik, which has been severely damaged by a siege lasting several months.

Talks on board a Royal Navy warship, HMS Avenger, which were chaired by the European Community and United Nations negotiators, Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance, have cleared the way for UN troops to occupy the Prevlaka peninsula, which overlooks Dubrovnik.

The agreement was reported to EC foreign ministers yesterday by Mr Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary. The Serbs have been reluctant to abandon the vantage point because of the risk that their Croat opponents might seize it to attack the Serbian naval base of Kotor.

A week of talks on board the warship hammered out terms on which the UN's Balkan force, UN Protection Force, could take over the small area

from which Serbian guns have pounded the town. "The key test, as always, is whether the two sides will do what they have now said that they will do," said one British official. "If they do, the siege of Dubrovnik will be lifted." A UN security council resolution allowing UN troops to operate on the peninsula is due to be debated in New York during the next 48 hours.

In Sarajevo, buildings blazed yesterday as Bosnian Serb leaders issued dire threats to pull out of peace talks on the republic's future. The violent upsurge in fighting around the city came on third day of the resumed international humanitarian airbridge. Three flights landed yesterday morning but others were cancelled due to poor weather.

In Geneva, Sir Donald Acheson, the World Health Organisation's special envoy to former Yugoslavia, reiterated the warnings from other international agencies that unless proper supplies to Sarajevo were resumed starvation was barely a month away. "At this rate of food supply, children and adults will enter a state of profound semi-starvation, with children dying within three to four weeks."

Elsewhere in Bosnia fighting continued unabated especially along the Drina valley

where previously secure Serb positions are coming under pressure from a Bosnian offensive. The Belgrade news agency, Tanjug, alleged that the Bosnian side were now using heavy weaponry imported from Turkey in breach of the UN arms embargo on former Yugoslavia.

In a letter to Boutros Boutros Ghali, the UN secretary-general, Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader said that his side would withdraw from internationally sponsored peace talks if the UN imposed a "no fly zone" over the republic. He claimed that it would deprive the Serbs of a strategic advantage over their enemies and "leave wounded Serbs stranded and many civilians without food and supply lines".

Mr Vance said of Dr Karadzic's statement: "It's probably more than a threat. However, I think that Karadzic should think very carefully before he goes forward."

The "no fly zone" has been on the international agenda for more than a month but bickering among UN Security Council members has meant that no resolution has yet been passed. The crux of the matter is whether the UN member states are prepared to shoot down violators. If they are, a major step towards active foreign military involvement in former Yugoslavia will have been made.



Bosnian elite 'killed first'

FROM ADAM LEBOV
IN ZAGREB

THE claim that Bosnian doctors, lawyers, teachers and anyone of community stature who could organise opposition has been killed in Serb-run detention camps, is the latest weapon in the propaganda war.

Relief officials and aid workers, still negotiating the release of about 8,000 inmates in Serb detention camps, are reluctant to go on the record about these latest atrocities.

All known Serb detention camps in northern Bosnia are inspected by the Red Cross and nobody wants to jeopardise the fragile accord with Serb authorities. But relief workers say there is a trend in the type of refugee arriving in Croatia.

"Not many educated people are coming through, but that's because they could have left earlier," one aid official said. "But we have had several reports that political leaders were among the first to be arrested. In any war these kind of people are rounded up at the beginning, but that doesn't mean they have been killed."

But among the 1,500 odd former inmates of Serb detention camps in a former army barracks in Karlovac, there were no doubts that members of Bosnian intelligentsia were chosen to be killed. Many were executed in Omarska, one of the most notorious camps, Karlovac inmates said.

Doctors, lawyers, even a veterinary surgeon were called out to be killed, one man said. The names were called out about 10pm, he said, and the men were taken away and never seen again.

There is no concrete evidence that the Serbs are carrying out a policy of killing Bosnia's potential leaders. Amnesty International said: "We believe that doctors and lawyers have been singled out for arrest but it's unclear if they have been singled out for execution."

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Dominican poor bear cross of Columbus extravaganza



Columbus asked to be buried on the island

SITTING at a table at Drake's Bar, a popular watering hole in the colonial part of Santo Domingo, the historian Bernardo Vega stares up at a night sky illuminated by a giant cross of light projected on to the cloud cover.

A mile away, technicians are experimenting with 149 powerful beams that make up the huge Columbus Lighthouse that will be inaugurated today when the bones of the Spanish explorer are to be transferred to their new resting place inside the half-mile-long concrete structure.

"We all have a cross to bear and that is ours," Señor Vega says with a grimace. He has to raise his voice to be heard over the sound of portable generators providing electricity during one of the city's frequent power blackouts. "You see what I mean," he laments.

A lighthouse to be inaugurated today to mark "the Admiral's" arrival in the Americas has been criticised, writes David Adams from Santo Domingo

poverty line, often without running water or electricity.

Everyone, even supporters of the government, agrees that the lighthouse is ugly. The government has gone to great lengths to justify the project which is estimated to have cost at least \$70 million (641 million), although the amount spent is a state secret.

Last week the main government newspaper showed an original approach to aesthetics, with an editorial arguing the uglier the better. "We should hope that it is recognised as a victory of the horrible. That is how we will

achieve the admiration of the world," the newspaper said.

Some say it looks more like a tomb than a lighthouse designed rather to house the bones of Columbus than to assist shipping. One person who will be unable to see the lights go on is the autocratic President Balaguer, 86, a blind poet and an autocrat who has dominated the country's politics since the assassination of his mentor, the dictator Rafael Trujillo, in 1961.

Columbus described what is now the Dominican Republic as "the land I loved most" and asked that he should be buried here. But he seems to have few admirers left outside the country's wealthy, white elite.

Columbus is blamed for the elimination of the indigenous Taino Indian population. And many superstitious Dominicans refuse to mention his name, choosing instead to refer to "the Admiral". The name Columbus is regarded as *fuku* — local slang for "jinxed". The jinx appears to have returned to haunt government preparations for what had been intended as a vast celebration as part of the 500th anniversary of Columbus' voyages of discovery and of the Roman Catholic Church's missionary effort in the Americas.

Foreign heads of state have discreetly given their excuses. Plans for a television extravaganza with Bob Hope, Frank Sinatra and Julio Iglesias have been cancelled. Two anti-government protesters have died in street clashes with the police.

Then last month the Pope announced that he would not after all be able to preside over

the inauguration ceremony. Instead, he will arrive later in the week to attend the Latin American bishops' conference. Workmen are completing a huge elevated stage at the foot of the lighthouse where the Pope will say Mass next Sunday.

The *fuku* seems to have struck again on Sunday. Señor Balaguer's sister, Emma, 73, died of a heart attack a few hours after visiting the lighthouse.

In shanty towns on the eastern edge of the city, thousands of homes have been torn down to make way for the lighthouse and surrounding gardens. A two-mile-long stone wall, ten-foot high, with metal spikes in the shape of crosses has been built to enclose the area.

Local people have protested at the humiliation of having

their modest homes hidden from tourists and visiting dignitaries. The government describes the wall as "ornamental", but local people call it "the wall of shame".

In the suburb of Maquera — a maze of unpaved, muddy streets, with piles of rubbish and puddles of stagnant water — the parish priest, a Franciscan Father Samuel Azcuna, is one of the few voices defending evicted families, helping them to understand their right to claim the meagre government compensation.

Waving in the direction of the lighthouse, he says: "This has nothing to do with Christianity and evangelism: it is a manipulation of religion."

However, the cardinal of Santo Domingo, who heads the 500th anniversary commission, recently described the protesters as "lars", "vagrants" and "loud mouths".

Japanese slum riots quelled

TOKYO: Order was seemingly restored in a Osaka district yesterday after four nights of street battles between 2,500 riot police and 700 destitute Japanese, driven to violence to protest the suspension of welfare payments (Joanna Pitman writes).

Hundreds of riot police were still on patrol in Airon, Osaka's seediest slum, which is home to 30,000 day labourers many of whom live in £5-a-night flop houses or sleep rough. Airon is often cited as one of the symbols of Japan's economic miracle.

The economic downturn and flagging business slump of the past two years have prompted Osaka municipal government to cancel an emergency financial aid programme offering about £10 a day in loans to the labourers. The supply of piecework, normally handed out at a makeshift job centre at Sam everyday, has dwindled in the wake of bankruptcies and a construction industry slump. Many of the rioters were driven to violence by alcohol dependence and indebtedness to loan sharks.

Kuwait women demand vote

KUWAIT CITY: In the first demonstration of its kind in the Gulf, women marched on a polling station to protest at being barred from standing or voting in Kuwait's first election for seven years (Christopher Walker writes).

Sheikh Saad al-Sabah, the prime minister and crown prince, said he backed the women's campaign and that the new 50-seat parliament should vote on it. Of the 278 candidates, the majority are believed to support extending the vote to women.

Abortion toll

WASHINGTON: More than 10,000 women died from illegal abortions and about 200,000 children were placed in orphanages while an anti-abortion law was in effect in Romania, according to *The American Journal of Public Health* (AP).

Guyana votes

GEOGRAPHY: Voters headed to the polls in Guyana, where international observers are monitoring the first general elections in seven years which could end the 28-year rule of President Hoyte's People's National Congress (AP).

Leader picked

MOSCOW: The Estonian parliament chose conservative Lennart Meri as its first post-Soviet president, reversing last month's presidential election in which Arnold Rutte, a former Communist, had won 42 per cent of the vote to Mr Meri's 30 per cent (Reuters).

Ban stays

LILONGWE, MALAWI: President Banda, who holds his office for life, has rejected the introduction of a multiparty system in Malawi on the grounds that it would be unsuitable for the country (Reuters).

Club formed

Nicosia: Iran and four former Soviet republics on the Caspian Sea — Russia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan — have agreed to form a club to promote regional co-operation (Reuters).

Cash winner

TOKYO: Japan's contributions to the Middle East during the Gulf war pushed Tokyo's development aid last year to \$6.4 billion, the largest in the world. The equivalent US figure is \$5.6 billion (Reuters).

Republicans target soft Clinton support in 'smear campaign'

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON



THE Bush campaign, with more than \$40 million (£23 million) still to spend before election day, has launched a week-long barrage of advertisements attacking Bill Clinton in an attempt to encourage doubts in his softer supporters before the first presidential debate next Sunday.

With the election entering its most critical period, the president's aides privately acknowledge that it is now only "possible", not "probable", that Mr Bush will regain the White House on November 3, and that his chances will be almost nil if he fails to win over some of Mr Clinton's supporters during the nine-day burst of three debates.

A Gallup poll yesterday showed Mr Clinton leading Mr Bush by 47 per cent to 35, with Ross Perot on 10. That represented a slight narrowing of the gap, but Republican strategists admit that unless Mr Bush can draw within a few points of Mr Clinton nationally, their state-by-state scenarios for cobbling together an electoral college majority are almost irrelevant.

Other new polls showed Mr Bush trailing in the battleground states of Michigan, Illinois and Ohio by 13, 20 and seven points respectively. Mr Clinton underscored the president's problems yesterday by campaigning all-out in Florida, America's fourth-largest state and one Michael Dukakis quickly wrote off as hopeless in 1988.

The Republican advertisements portray Mr Clinton as dishonest, incapable of taking tough stands, and secretly

Beating badgers to death with spades. Does it sound like good sport to you?

To some people it does.

They send terriers into badger sets in the hope that the two animals will fight.

Sometimes the dogs emerge exhausted and bleeding.

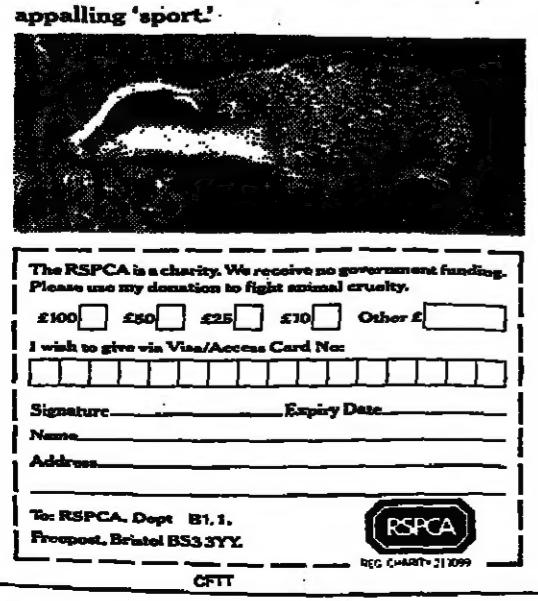
Sometimes the badger is injured and left to die below ground.

Sometimes both animals suffocate.

But more often than not, the humans eventually dig down to the exhausted badger, beat it senseless with their spades, then throw it to the dogs.

In the last ten years the RSPCA has secured 258 prosecutions against people involved in badger baiting.

Please help us do more to stop this appalling 'sport'.



Clinton, as an Oxford student and vociferous opponent of the Vietnam war, visited Moscow for a week in the winter of 1969 and could well have been a recruitment target for Soviet intelligence officials. A Clinton spokeswoman insisted he had visited Moscow as part of a month-long European vacation and called the wider insinuations a "smear campaign, pure and simple".

It also emerged that American news organisations have been investigating an unsubstantiated rumour that Mr Clinton had considered renouncing his American citizenship in favour of a British passport in 1969 to avoid the draft, a suggestion denied by the Clinton camp. The investigations became public knowledge when State Department officials reportedly found pages had been torn out of Mr Clinton's passport file.

Newswise magazine reported yesterday that the FBI had been called in. It speculated that either a Clinton sympathiser within the department had destroyed embarrassing evidence or a Bush supporter had tried to make it look that way.

Mr Clinton retorted that Mr Bush had to be "desperate" to equate a "five-minute courtesy call" the ambassador made during a visit to Little Rock, Arkansas, with the huge support the Reagan and Bush administrations had given Saddam throughout the 1980s and early 1990s.

Two other more sinister charges against Mr Clinton also surfaced mysteriously over the weekend. The conservative Washington Times yesterday reported that Mr

Pundits play the numbers game

US analysts are even turning to children to predict the poll outcome, writes Jamie Detmer

WITH only a month to go before polling day, the television pundits and newspaper columnists are scrambling to get any advantage they can in predicting the outcome of the presidential election.

While Bill Clinton has a healthy lead in the opinion polls over President Bush, no one wants to repeat the 1988 performance of the Chicago Tribune which, on the morning after polling day, initially announced a victory for Thomas Dewey, the New York governor. Tribune journalists still squirm at the thought of Harry Truman holding up the front page to photographers as he celebrated his comeback triumph.

Some possibly foohardy pundits are even turning to children for help in deciphering the volatile political mood. Surveys of juvenile opinion carried out by Weekly Review, the schoolchildren's newspaper, have correctly forecast the result in the past nine presidential races.

Then there are the "pattern-recognition techniques" as developed by Voldodia Keilis-Borok, who in 1981 developed a forecasting system called the "13 keys to the presidency". The theory is that most presidential elections are essentially referendums on the record of an administration.

The keys record the state of the economy, the charisma (or otherwise) of the candidates, the level of social unrest, foreign policy failures and successes, and the number of scandals that have hit an administration. If six or more keys turn against the incumbent party, it loses. The results this year are not uplifting. Mr Clinton, who is recorded in the system as having no charisma, is apparently expected to scrape a victory over Mr Bush — who also has no charisma — based on six, mainly economic keys going against the administration.

As Mr Bush and Mr Clinton and their running mates are put through intensive coaching in the days leading up to the first presidential debate, the pundits have expressed their horror at the prospect of having to say intelligent and witty things about three presidential de-



Hunting instinct: Bill Clinton out for a morning jog in Washington, checking his bearings as he runs towards the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue

bates and one vice-presidential debate over just nine days.

The "talking heads" are worried that the public will see them changing their minds rapidly over a short space of time. They also fear that they will not have time to agree with each other about what they have seen or decide the winner of each debate. David Broder, the *Washington Post* political writer, is undaunted.

"To change our minds four times in nine hours, that would be tough," he said.

Four times in nine days is easy." But most of his colleagues are not so sure. "It looks bad when conventional wisdom flip-flops too quickly," said Jonathan Alter of *Newsweek*. "It erodes public confidence."

The Democratic and Republican "spin doctors" are also concerned. Usually, each debate is separated by a couple of weeks, giving them time to lower expectations of their candidates in advance of a debate and then ample opportunity after a debate to talk up their men's performance — before lowering expectations before the next encounter.

Michael McCurry, a Democratic spin man, said the pace of the debates would be so frenetic that his craft might become useless.

"It's a very strong argument for just sitting back, popping a beer, putting up your feet and letting it all happen on its own."

Perot puzzle, page 17

Critter becomes lumberjack's owl of derision

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN SWEET HOME, OREGON

Norm's a lumberjack and he is most definitely not OK. "My neighbours have already quit town and I don't know if I'll have a job next week," he says, bitterly draining his eighth beer in the Watering Hole, a grimy, horseshoe-shaped bar at the foot of the Cascade mountains where the woodsmen of Sweet Home assemble to gripe. "This place is coming apart, and all 'cos of a critter I never even heard of or seen," he said.

The northern spotted owl is a small unassuming bird that nests in the ancient forests of the Pacific northwest, has recently taken on enormous political significance. In 1990, the owl was declared an endangered species. President Bush has made it clear that the days of the spotted owl ("that little fury-feathery guy") may be numbered. "It's time to put people ahead of owls," he said in the northwest last month.

That promise may come too late for communities such as Sweet Home (population 7,005, and falling) which has survived for generations on

logging the great pine forests that cover the Cascades. Government-owned forests in the area once produced an average of 60 million feet of wood annually; last year that figure had fallen to just over three million. Many of the town's businesses have closed and families have moved to cities in search of work. Outside Sweet Home church is a sign: "Whatever your work, do it for God." That makes Norman Wodtli snort. "What work am I going to do? Become a computer operator? We been pushed down and down, but they better know they're pushing down on a group of people that's well-armed . . ." He talls off.

"Goddam bird! I'm the endangered species." Mr Wodtli's forebears have been cutting timber in the forests around Sweet Home for four generations, going back to the days when the settlement was called Elk's Head — changed to Sweet Home in the timber boom. "Might as well change it back," says Norman. "only Elk's Ass would more appropriate."

Environmentalists say the spotted owl is being unfairly blamed for economic problems. "The timber industry has been gradually con-

tracing for years," says Regna Merritt, of the Oregon National Reserve Council, an environmental group.

"But that's more because of mechanisation than the restrictions of the Endangered Species Act."

Mr Bush's position on the spotted owl represents a significant shift from his stance as the "environment president" in the 1988 campaign. Four years ago, he was sailing through the environmental failures of Michael Dukakis, the Massachusetts governor and Democratic contender.

The Sweet Home lumberjacks say they plan to support Ross Perot, regardless of Bush promises. "I don't think he really gives a hoot about owls," says Mr Wodtli. As they stare into their glasses and contemplate a grim future, the old joke barely raises a smile.

Cash winner

TOKYO: Japan's contributions to the Middle East during the Gulf war pushed Tokyo's development aid last year to \$6.4 billion, the largest in the world. The equivalent US figure is \$5.6 billion (Reuters).

Savimbi concedes defeat in Angola assembly election

FROM SAM KILEY IN LUANDA AND JAN RAATH IN HARARE

ANGOLA'S ruling party, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), won most seats yesterday in Angola's first free elections for its legislature and President dos Santos continued to hold the lead in the presidential race against Jonas Savimbi.

However, Dr Savimbi, the leader of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), was clinging to the hope yesterday afternoon that as votes from his strongholds in the central plateau of Angola came in, he might be able to force President dos Santos' lead below 50 per cent, which would force the presidential election into a second round. By mid-afternoon yesterday, Mr dos Santos had won 51.4 per cent and a second round looked likely.

Abel Chivukuvu, Dr Savimbi's foreign affairs spokesman, conceded yesterday that Unita had lost the elections to the 223-seat national assembly. But observers remain worried about how Dr Savimbi and his Unita cadres would react to an imminent defeat, keeping tensions high in Luanda's capital.

With an MPLA victory almost certain, analysis reflected on the almost insurmountable economic and social problems a new government would face. The task of rebuilding the country, where the economic contraction that has taken place for most of the past 16 years is expected to continue, is matched by the pressure to find work for the 150,000 rebels and government troops being demobilised from the Unita and MPLA armies.

In addition, about 827,000 internal refugees from the civil war will have to be resettled, and 300,000 repatriated from Zaire and Zambia. Unemployment is officially about 12.4 per cent, but is probably much higher because 40 per cent of Angola's 10.6 million citizens live in the cities where industry is at a standstill.

Potentially, Angola is a rich country. It is oil-rich and output is projected to rise to 540,000 barrels a day this year and, by 1997, to 700,000 barrels a day. This year Angola will earn \$250 million (£145 million) from its diamond exports.



Dos Santos: leading in presidential race

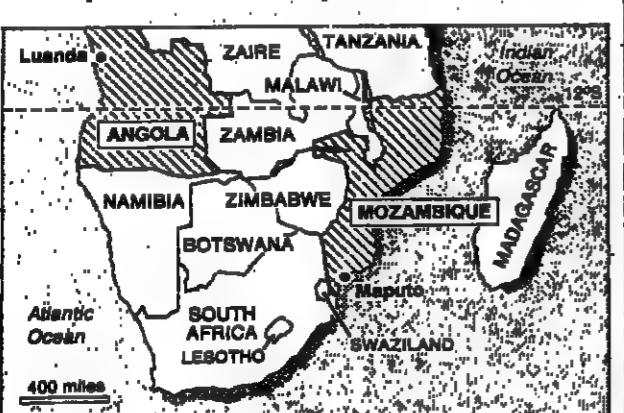
But economic mismanagement and corruption have led to a budget deficit of \$1.128 billion, a third of the country's gross domestic product. De Beers estimates that diamond smuggling has lost the state \$500 million in revenue.

"There is a desperate need for change," a Western ambassador said. "Corruption has to be weeded out and the stalled IMF and World Bank recovery programmes [introducing a market economy to undo 16 years of state Marxism] must be implemented.

Unless they do this and start to repay their debts, the Angolan government can expect little help from the international donor community."

Similar pressures burden Mozambique, which ended 16 years of civil war on Sunday when President Chissano and Afonso Dhlakama, the Renamo guerrilla leader, signed a peace accord in Rome. With its economy devastated, and millions of people displaced by the fighting and famine, help is urgently required to rebuild the country.

Yesterday, the Mozambican government said that it would halt all offensive operations against Renamo as a sign of goodwill following a similar gesture by Mr Dhlakama. He had promised that his men would stop fighting 24 hours after the signing ceremony. The government's reciprocal action pre-empts the deadline for cessation of hostilities, which is due 30 days after official ratification of the treaty by the Mozambican parliament.



Sultan dispenses chariot charity

BY KENNETH WHITING IN BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN

The Sultan of Brunei marked his 25th anniversary on the throne yesterday by riding through the streets of the capital in a chariot pulled by 40 men, followed by his two wives in a Rolls-Royce.

Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah is considered the world's richest man because, as absolute monarch, he has Brunei's oil income and foreign currency reserves at his disposal, a potential wealth of £21.5 billion.

In his speech he pledged £580,000 of his own money to a national fund to aid Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina and urged Brunei's 261,000 people also to make donations.

After an audience for visiting royalty and government leaders in his 1,778-room palace, the world's largest, the sultan led a procession to greet his subjects, who lined the two-mile route in their thousands. He smiled and waved from a brown chariot encrusted with gold. It was equipped with a throne topped with a yellow parasol and pulled by 40 army officers clad in ceremonial black trimmed with gold. The sultan, 46, was wearing royal yellow and many medals. A sash was draped over one shoulder and the royal "kris", a dagger with a wavy blade, was placed in his waistband.

The monarch was a Sandhurst cadet when he was



Full supporting programme: three young women from the former Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, led by President dos Santos, listening to election results on the radio in Luanda

Military ANC wing 'to stay'

FROM MICHAEL HAMLYN
IN JOHANNESBURG

THE African National Congress has no intention of disbanding its armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, no matter what Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu and president of the mainly Zulu Inkatha Freedom Party, might demand.

A prominent leader of the movement said that the ANC still intends to march on Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi's capital, as well as Mbatho, the capital of the homeland of Bophuthatswana.

Chris Hani, who is now general secretary of the South African Communist party, and a senior figure on the ANC national executive, also hinted to a meeting of the black National Union of Mineworkers that the ANC will march again on Bisho, the capital of Ciskei, where 28 demonstrators and a soldier died last month.

• Cell visits: The Red Cross said yesterday that it had been given permission to visit police stations, where scores of detainees have died. The organisation now has access to all detainees. (Reuters)

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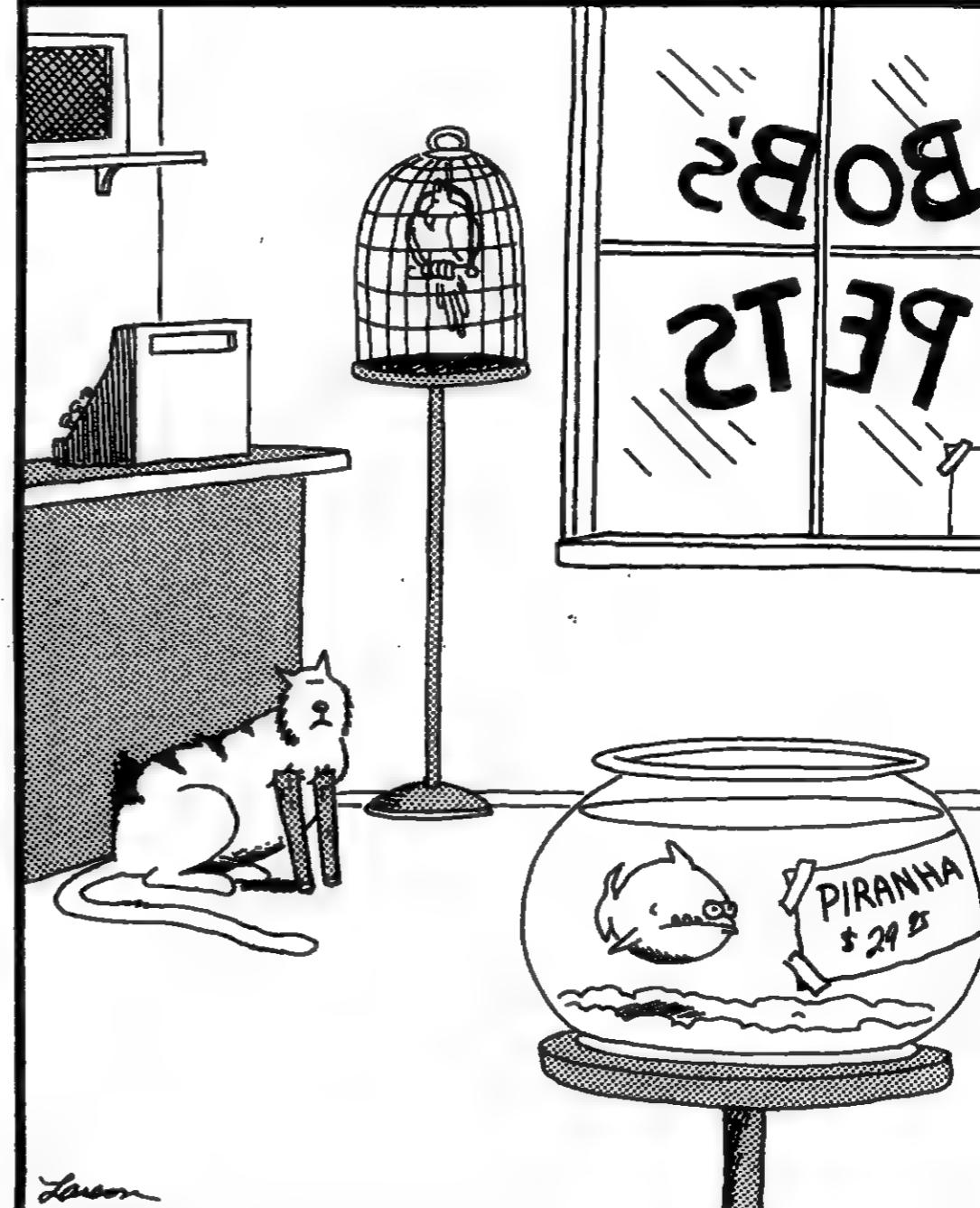
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NATIONAL SAVINGS
SECURITY HAS
NEVER BEEN SO
INTERESTING.

When tragedy engulfs us all

A plane crash tests secular values to the limit, argues Janet Daley

Another 90 seconds and he would have made it," said an airport official of the doomed El Al pilot. Thus does fate add insult to gratuitous tragedy. Every culture must find ways of coming to terms with the mockery which fortune makes of human endeavour. Every society is humbled in its own way. Our own version of hubris is the worship of rationality whose ultimate expression is all-conquering technology. Undone by a failure of our equipment, we can only search for forensic evidence, dissect the data and explain the particular concatenation of chance mishaps which led to catastrophe.

We look at the inferno in Amsterdam which descended like some horseman of the apocalypse on a quiet Sunday evening and ask, "why?" Parents searching for their children, the families of people who had the misfortune simply to be visiting those flats on the fatal night: why them?

Had it been a terrorist bomb which had brought this holocaust, we could have found a channel for our desperation. A deliberate massacre of innocents contains its own antidote in outrage, vengeance and punishment. But a true accident leaves us impotent, able only to scavenge amid the debris for clues to the least important kind of answer — the purely mechanical one which can tell us why this incident happened but not why the world is constructed in this insupportable way.

We are compelled to do this, not simply because by explaining we hope to avoid a repetition of that particular disastrous sequence of events, but because, for reasons too deep in the human psyche to be questioned, we have a philosophical need for an explanation, a way of making sense of the unacceptable. It is as if, in giving the fullest possible account of causes and ramifications, we can bring what is unfathomable back into the realm of reason. Not only will we be explaining this disaster but, by implication, we shall be making some headway on the great question of the human condition: why must the innocent suffer?

There are religious justifications, which for all their cultural variety, reduce to remarkably similar moral principles. Perhaps human intelligence has restricted resources in this territory. The limits of our discourse seem to be exhausted with only a few strategies. Paganism saw the torments of those who committed evil unknowingly (like Oedipus) as a reminder of the gods' power which it was arrogant for us to challenge. The Old Testament too, whose God was less whimsical but also less biddable, took innocent suffering as a reminder of our inferiority to God whose moral priorities were to be accepted without question. His answer to Job when he demanded to know why he suffered unjustly, was only, "I am what I am."

Christianity lays even greater

emphasis on the notion of original sin. We are all guilty and thus suffering becomes the price we pay for expiation, a more satisfying doctrine than many since suffering is seen to have a point after all (and even possibly a reward). The trouble is that universal guilt, committed before we were born and through no act of our own will, never seems a very acceptable reason for individual agony. Even those who accept the metaphysical argument find it hard to look pain and grief in the face and say, "This is as it should be."

In the greatest of all literary works on this subject, *The Brothers Karamazov*, Dostoevsky puts the ultimate arguments into the mouth of the conscientious atheist, Ivan Karamazov, whose compassion for humanity will not permit him, as he says, "to accept God's world". Ivan challenges his devout brother, Alyosha, to say whether, if he were the architect of the universe, he would construct a system in which the price of salvation was the suffering of a single child. Alyosha, the novice monk, falls silent. But if we feel that theology lets us down, that even the promise of future reward cannot excuse what happens to some people in this life, we are faced, if anything, with a worse prospect. Albert Camus wrote in *The Myth of Sisyphus*, that a universe explained even with bad reasons was preferable to one with no explanation at all: to have heaven thunder out its blind judgment ("I am what I am") is better than to have it fall silent. But silence is the inheritance of our sceptical age. Without explanation, without consolation, we are left to perfect our machines and to pretend that, apart from the occasional slip, we are not the victims of fate.

Unfortunately, having left behind fatalism, we have also lost the rituals with which fate was propitiated. We have no rich symbols, no elaborate procedures for encompassing these events. The technical vocabulary of prevention is a poor substitute for the language of deliverance with which such catastrophism would once have been incorporated into the community's experience.

But perhaps it is facile and nostalgic to assume that there was once a golden age in which myth or sacrament offered perfect comfort. Personal grief has probably always been nearly unendurable. So the absence of religion creates a vacuum which less dignified rites rush to fill. The tabloid-soap opera culture with its lugubrious *schadenfreude* turns the age-old struggle with the fates into bathos. But who is to say that the tawdry sentimentality of the tabloid culture is not able to speak as much solace to ordinary people as the arcane mysteries of theology? The families of Amsterdam will find their comfort where they can and the rest of us will, briefly, find our own troubles and dissatisfactions dwarfed by their anguish.

An epistle to the Brighton conference from George Carey, Archbishop of Canterbury

What sort of society are we aiming to build together? There are many urgent problems on the political agenda, but beneath these lie deeper uncertainties about moral goals. As a Christian leader, I hold that morality is not merely about what we do in private, but governs our attitude to others and our vision of the kind of society we are striving to build.

We have much to be thankful for in our social order, but must also recognise some major weaknesses. One problem is that many people feel powerless and insignificant. A substantial minority, swollen by mass unemployment, feel they have no stake at all. Many more are troubled that their life chances appear to be determined by impersonal economic forces and distant bureaucracies over which they have little or no control.

Second, the sense of any shared purpose is dwindling. The economic drive to define us as consumers of

Tories and the church

material goods is one factor in a supermarket, the only common purpose is shopping. We also witnessed a powerful attack during the 1980s on the value of public goods, together with a strong affirmation of private values and individual choice. Beneficial in some respects, this has not encouraged a sense of common purpose.

Third, many people no longer believe in a source of moral authority lying beyond the individual, so that morality is reduced to a matter of personal opinion. The privatisation of morality threatens to undermine a sense of social cohesion as society is broken down into a multiplicity of individual atoms where everything is relative and nothing is absolutely good. I sensed that some of those who

rubbished authority in the 1960s, and some who rubbed public goods in the 1980s, may now be reflecting more carefully on the consequences when morality itself becomes privatised. The doctrine that everyone may do as they like so long as they do not positively harm another leads us into a moral void and the death of society.

Even though Christianity is less potent than it used to be as a source of common aspirations and symbols, it is still strongly embedded in our culture. The church has the duty to help rebuild a vision of a good society with moral goals. Christian teaching embraces both freedom and fellowship. Freedom is the absolute essence of human beings' ability to play their part in God's plan, since they alone have

the gift of free choice. Yet the mere absence of constraints would leave a person unfilled. Only in exercising liberty through fellowship with other people, through love and service to them, can human personality realise its potential.

Technical judgments on the detailed means by which to achieve desirable ends should be left to the politicians and experts. But the church should try to influence the goals. We should inject the idea that there are eternal values and absolute standards of what is good. We are committed to love of each and every neighbour, to freedom exercised in fellowship with other people, and in service to them; to justice and dignity.

We must articulate clear opinions on matters where profound moral

issues are involved. For example, there are reports that the government intends to cut planned spending on overseas aid. I do not underestimate the financial and political pain which the government faces, but I hope these reports are false. The priorities for cutting and not cutting must necessarily reflect not only political interests but a sense of values.

If we think the going is rough here, let us remember the calamities unfolding in other parts of the world struggling with the catastrophe of mass starvation, chronic poverty and disease. The quality of British overseas aid is good, but its volume falls grossly short of the United Nations aid target (0.7 per cent of GNP) to which the government is in principle committed. Let us have the moral courage and self-respect to increase it. I call then, without apology, for a return to strong moral principles to guide and govern our nation.

Only a tax rise can save us

Cecil Parkinson on Nigel Lawson's damaging policies



Fighting over the pound: Lawson's and Parkinson's battles of the Eighties have returned to haunt the government

We are left to perfect our machines and pretend that we are not the victims of fate

universe explained even with bad reasons was preferable to one with no explanation at all: to have heaven thunder out its blind judgment ("I am what I am") is better than to have it fall silent. But silence is the inheritance of our sceptical age. Without explanation, without consolation, we are left to perfect our machines and to pretend that, apart from the occasional slip, we are not the victims of fate.

The tough monetary squeeze imposed by Geoffrey Howe in the early 1980s set the conditions for six years of uninterrupted growth from 1983. Inflation was reduced from a peak of 21.9 per cent in May 1980 to 2.4 per cent in July and August 1986.

Public spending was brought under control, we began to repay the national debt and productivity improved dramatically.

Yet probably by 1986 and certainly by 1987, the policy which had brought such success had been abandoned. Nigel Lawson, who had contributed so much to Geoffrey Howe's success, had become Chancellor in 1983 and by 1986 was a major player among the world's finance ministers. His role at the September 1985 meeting of the group of five finance ministers at the Plaza Hotel in New York marked a watershed in the course of domestic economic policy.

The Plaza agreement, that the world's leading central banks should intervene in the markets to bring down the level of the dollar, whetted his appetite for international co-operation to manage exchange rates. A central tenet of Thatcherism had been breached: the market had been bucked and the Treasury had returned to "fine tuning". Nigel Lawson became convinced that Britain should join the exchange rate mechanism but, as he describes in his new book, Mrs Thatcher remained implacable in her opposition to fixed or managed exchange rates. By early

1987 he had decided that if he could not join the ERM he would shadow it. The Treasury determined that the right level for sterling against the mark was DM3.00 and interest-rate policy was set to maintain this parity. With a booming economy the pound was in demand and so, in order to keep it at its shadow rate, interest rates were cut. In their determination to maintain an arbitrary exchange rate, the Treasury were fighting over the seeds of inflation.

And then, in October, came "Black Monday". Fearing that the world was about to be plunged into recession as a result of the stock-market crash, Nigel Lawson and his fellow finance ministers decided on a co-ordinated reduction in interest rates. By that time, the British economy was booming and domestic monetary policy needed to be tightened. Nevertheless, in order to keep sterling at its unofficial ceiling against the mark, further cuts in interest rates were subsequently made. Between October 1987 and May 1988 base rates fell to 7.5 per cent.

Even after this experience, the Treasury continued to pursue the goal of exchange-rate stability through international co-operation. In 1990, although it was certainly never discussed in Cabinet after my return to government in 1987, John Major, Mr Lawson's successor as Chancellor, finally overcame Mrs Thatcher's resistance and took Britain officially into the ERM.

In 1990, although it was certainly never discussed in Cabinet after my return to government in 1987, John Major, Mr Lawson's successor as Chancellor, finally overcame Mrs Thatcher's resistance and took Britain officially into the ERM.

At first the government could claim success as inflation and interest rates came down. But the fall in inflation was due to the tight monetary policy introduced in 1988. By the end of last year, the true costs of ERM membership were clear. It was preventing further, desperately needed interest rate cuts. Following Norman Lamont's decision to suspend our membership, we have an opportunity to get interest rates down and put the economy back on the rails.

The government should recognise that a return to the ERM on any foreseeable time scale is unthinkable. Twice in the last five years we have seen that fixed or managed exchange-rate systems just do not work. Different economic conditions in different countries demand different policies. Re-tying the UK economy, which desperately needs lower interest rates, with

the German economy which, because of an expanding money supply, must maintain high interest rates would be economic madness. The events of the last few weeks have shown clearly that convergence is a dream.

Even outside the ERM's recovery is not going to be easy. There are no painless options available and the government's task has been made more difficult by its rhetoric of the past months. By arguing that the ERM was the guarantor of its anti-inflationary strategy, it will have a tough job in convincing the markets that outside of the mechanism it is not safe on inflation.

We need to return to the Howe/Thatcher policies of the early 1980s. We need a monetary policy, as Norman Lamont said during the emergency debate two weeks ago, which is "tailored to the needs of the British economy". This means lower interest rates and the Treasury must spell out clearly and quickly which monetary indicators it is going to follow and set targets for their growth.

The government must also show the markets that it is serious about reducing the public sector borrowing requirement. At the very least, the Cabinet has to ensure that it

keeps within the level of public spending agreed earlier this year. But the signs are far from good. Recent announcements, such as the increase in police pay, rumours that the government intends to go it alone in developing the European Fighter Aircraft and the cost of introducing the council tax, will make it difficult for the government to meet its target.

I hope that the Cabinet will be able to reduce public spending sufficiently but even tougher action may be required. Last year's Autumn Statement forecast a PSBR of £28 billion but, with unemployment higher and growth lower than forecast, it will probably turn out to be at least £32 billion and next year's will reach £40 billion. Public spending will have to be cut dramatically if the PSBR is to be tackled but, as even Mrs Thatcher found, this is much easier said than done. The danger is that the capital programmes, which could help to improve the supply side of the economy, will be the first to go.

As Norman Lamont prepares for his speech to this week's Conservative party conference he has to face the possibility that as well as cutting spending, taxes may have to be raised in order to help reduce the deficit. An increase in VAT or excise duties would boost inflation, increases in employers' national insurance would raise costs at a time when they need to be contained and so the Chancellor will have to look at income taxes.

Following renunciation the Germans imposed a short-term levy to help pay for its costs. Mr Lamont should consider a similar measure. Tax cuts have been one of the outstanding achievements of this government and the long-term goal of future reductions must not be abandoned, but, as a temporary measure, tax increases may be necessary. An exceptional two-year increase in the basic rate would reassure the markets and may be the economy's best chance of a speedy recovery. It may also be the guarantee of a fifth Conservative government.

Lord Parkinson's autobiography, *Right at the Centre*, has just been published by Weidenfeld (£15.99).



...and moreover

CRAIG BROWN

The 500th anniversary of the death of the great Italian painter Piero della Francesca (c.1420-92) is being celebrated by a wide variety of painters, art historians, academics, novelists, collectors and art lovers, all of whom have something intensely personal to contribute to the discussion, bringing to the art of this supreme quattrocento artist their own particular revelations and insights. In this *Festschrift* for Piero, I have invited a selection of them to explain quite what it is about Piero that makes their response to him so intensely personal.

Sir John Hen-Poppy, art historian: "Piero has a profound sense of geometry. Take his *Madonna*, for instance. If one makes a triangle from the top of the Madonna's head to the tips of her outstretched arms, an oblong from the head of the third supplicant to the left knee of the fifth supplicant, a large circle centring on the spot where the fifth pleat in her dress and the chin of the fourth supplicant coincide, and finally an octagon incorporating her entire body from her crown to her feet, one finds something quite staggering: an octagon, a circle, an oblong and a triangle — and all of them scribbled by an eminent art historian over the same old painting! Of course, if Piero had done the same, one needn't have bothered. But then, frankly, he wasn't much of an art historian, poor chap."

John Mordlin, novelist and TV personality: "Holidays in

Umbria, there is nothing more enduringly civilised after enjoying a light lunch than to be driven to one of those marvellous little churches in the back of beyond, perhaps stopping for a light lunch on the way, and there collecting the key from the local cobbler.

Before going in, I tend to have a spot of lunch, one then nips inside, preferably with a packed lunch, to see, emerging from the shadows, two or three splendid murals by Piero della Francesca. Well worth a minute of anybody's time. Next, a spot of late lunch at the local trattoria, allowing time for a good siesta before dinner. I can think of no other artist who has the same effect on me.

Nicholas Kenyon, Controller of Radio 3: "Infinite mystery surrounds Piero's marvellous *Flagellation of Christ* in Urbino. Who are these men in the foreground? What are they doing? Cussing? Why do they seem to take no interest in the tragic events going on behind them? What is it all about?"

In my application to be Curator at Urbino, I have made it clear that I would gain a wider audience for the painting by making it more accessible and relevant to the everyday needs of the ordinary viewer.

My plans are threefold: first, I would have small marmettes attached to the labels of each of the figures, stating name, title (if any) and position held, thus facilitating interpretation. I would then twist the head of at least one of the figures in the foreground so

Ich bin kein Berliner

IN STARK contrast to the German unification party at London's Banqueting Hall two years ago, it was virtually impossible to find a British politician who was prepared to stand up and be counted at yesterday's party for German National Day. The celebration at the Belgrave residence of Hermann von Richthofen, the ambassador, was a low-key affair. While Douglas Hurd and MPs from all parties attended the unification party in October 1990, the most senior member of the government present yesterday was Alastair Goodlad, a junior minister at the Foreign Office.

But if there were no Cabinet members in attendance, at least there was Robin Leigh-Pemberton, governor of the Bank of England, present to defend the honour of the pound as it slipped below 2.40 to the mark. Alas, he did not encounter his counterpart from the Bundesbank. Although there is a German central banker attached to the embassy, the nameless official showed impressive tact by absenting himself on holiday yesterday.

The most noticeable thing was the fact that none of the Cabinet was there," says one German guest. "We had been promised John Gummer and then there was talk of William Waldegrave popping in. But neither of them turned up. It was totally unnecessary for the British government to act in this way." Alongside Goodlad, the Germans got Sir David Gillmore, the permanent under-secretary at the Foreign Office.

THEY are smartly dressed but not flashy. Always reserving their tables at the best restaurants in town, they are keen to impress but not pushy. They don't accost ministers but can be seen deep in conversation with his closest aides. They are the model conference lobbyists, more than 300 of whom are about to descend on Brighton for the Tory party conference promoting their own businesses, clients and sometimes just their pet obsessions.

England expects

BRITAIN, it seems, has to go back 187 years to find a cause for national celebration. The government

is proposing that Britain celebrate Trafalgar day, October 21, as a public holiday in place of May day. Not everyone feels we need to travel back quite so far. Euro-sceptics, for example, are keen to see September 16 celebrated as a national holiday to commemorate the pound's freedom from the ERM. Tony Benn, on the other hand, is one who is not in favour of any change. "May day is an international day and I am sorry it wasn't set permanently on May 1. I'm not in favour of changing the holiday to Mrs Thatcher's birthday." Sir Kingsley Amis is in the Trafalgar day camp. "If it's going to get up the French then I'm all in favour."

• The Automobile Association, provider of route maps and all-round advice on how to get from A to B, appears to be in need of a little of its own counsel. Its latest weekend break hotels directory places Loughborough in Lincolnshire, Whitley Bay in Yorkshire instead of Tyne and Wear and has at least three other similar errors. May we recommend the AA Road Atlas and Gazetteer, just £2.99 for the paperback edition from most local supermarkets?

Can you show me Whitley Bay? Yes but I know a man who can't

GED



THE MAASTRICHT CABAL

Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, is used to negotiating the thicket of diplomatic argument. He is less used to rallying a hostile Conservative party. Yet his future — and that of the prime minister and their party — rests on the cobbling together of a foreign policy that can unite the cabinet, the party, the Conservative party and Conservative voters behind the government. Whether Mr Hurd's speech today to his party conference promises to be successful in this endeavour will be judged not by the strength of the vote in favour of the official motion, but by the activists' reception of his words and by the tone of the debate that precedes them.

The Tory party has never been famous for the quality of its internal democracy. Today the conference organisers will decide whether to accept any of an unusually high number of hostile amendments to the obsequious motion for debate, which "congratulates Her Majesty's Government on its leadership in foreign affairs, especially during the UK Presidency of the EC... and urges the government to continue to build an open and outward-looking Community". The chances are they will all be rejected.

Nonetheless, the amendments are an indication of the fault-lines that are likely to be all too evident in this afternoon's debate. Chiswick offers: "This conference believes that any expansion in the role of the Community in the national life of member countries should only be undertaken with the consent of the citizens of those countries." Two associations urge the government not to ratify the Maastricht treaty. Ilford North, in an almost unprecedented display of rebelliousness, says that "conference regrets that the government does not trust the people sufficiently to allow them to decide Britain's future in Europe through a referendum on the ratification of the Maastricht treaty".

John Major has, for the moment, the support of his cabinet in pressing on with ratification. As a sop to the Euro-sceptics, he has conceded that stalling will stay out of the exchange-rate mechanism for the foreseeable future. But the equation is loaded

heavily in favour of the Euro-enthusiasts: hence the sunny countenances of Kenneth Clarke and Michael Heseltine. They win the Maastricht treaty, with all its powers. A future prime minister could decide to ignore his or her opt-out rights and sign up for economic and monetary union. All the Eurosceptics have guaranteed is a small delay.

So Mr Major has whipped his cabinet into agreement. Faced with the choice between losing their departmental drivers and red boxes and standing behind the patched-up policy, none were prepared to sacrifice themselves. The prime minister may even be able to whip enough of his MPs to ratify Maastricht, particularly since the Labour party will offer little resistance.

Such a cabal of members of the two main parties working together against their fringes has not been seen since Britain joined the EC 21 years ago. Britain's entry was then carried on a free vote with the support of 69 Labour MPs and the abstention of 20 more. No fewer than 131 MPs voted against their parties, including 39 Conservatives and Ulster Unionists.

But at least voters had been given a chance in the 1970 general election to choose between parties with different policies on Europe. Official Tory policy was to join and official Labour policy opposed entry on the terms negotiated by the Conservative government. Moreover, the government conceded a free vote, which made it easier for MPs to take account of the views of their constituents. But most important, Britain's accession was finally endorsed by the electorate through a referendum.

Ratification of the Maastricht treaty looks set to be much less democratic than was Britain's entry to the EC. Neither main party is prepared officially to oppose the treaty. Neither would countenance a free vote and both have expressed opposition to consulting the voters through a referendum. Today's Tory party conference will expose some of the frustration ordinary people feel at being ignored by their leaders. The prime minister and his foreign secretary will ignore that anger at their peril.

FREEZE AND CUT

With stockmarkets collapsing around the world, and currencies falling like skittles before the unstoppable German mark, panic-stricken politicians and government officials should recall Ronald Reagan's comment immediately after the Wall Street crash in 1987: "Why did stock prices fall? I guess they were too high."

Like many of Mr Reagan's apparently jejune remarks, this one turned out to be more profound than dozens of voluminous academic and official analyses of Black Monday. As John Major has learned to his cost, governments cannot control financial markets and should not try to do so. Instead of trying to "defend" exchange rates or worrying about stockmarket frenzies, politicians who want to create prosperous economic conditions must concentrate on the economic forces they can control.

Public sector pay, the subject of yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet subcommittee on public spending, is one of the most important economic levers in the hands of the government. As Britain faces the challenges and opportunities of devolution, the Cabinet must get a grip on this lever and pull it with all its force. Even before the devolution, there was a strong case for a public sector pay freeze. Now that a new policy against inflation is needed more desperately than ever, the arguments for a pay freeze apply with redoubled force.

Nothing could send a stronger signal of the government's determination to continue bearing down on inflation. Nothing would do more to rebuild financial confidence in Britain. And nothing else would allow the government to protect many important public investment programmes which the Treasury is, as usual, threatening first with its axe.

Treasury officials have presented ministers with a long list of objections, but none of them justify hesitation, or even delay. One

such objection is that pay must be set by "labour market forces" to reflect difficulties of recruitment in different professions and parts of the country. This is a valid principle in the long run, but in the present recession it is a bad joke. A pay policy based on demand and supply of labour would justify not just a freeze, but deep cuts in pay. The relative performance of public and private wages also suggest that this is the right time to freeze pay. In the past two years public sector wages have increased by 5 percentage points more than private wages and government employees have regained all of the ground they lost to the private sector during the Lawson boom.

Ministers' real objection to freezing public pay is political, not economic. It is the fear that a pay freeze would be politically impossible to sell. This is simply nonsense. A pay freeze should be presented as one component of a clear programme for non-inflationary economic recovery. The other key element of this package would be an immediate substantial cut in interest rates followed by still lower rates as public spending and pay targets were achieved.

Of course, a pay freeze without sharp cuts in interest rates would be unpopular; it would also be economically suicidal, since it would simply deepen the recession. But combined with sharply lower interest rates, zero wage growth would be the best possible route to strong non-inflationary growth. The Treasury's real reason for opposing such a plan is the fear that sharp cuts in interest rates would set off another run on sterling. In fact the officials' judgment of market reactions is probably wrong. Interest rate cuts, combined with a pay freeze, would almost certainly strengthen sterling; but that is an question the currency dealers can be left to settle. The government should put its own house in order and let the financial markets worry about the pound.

Informed choice, which is a prerequisite for full participation in the democratic process, includes an understanding of the rules as much as of the issues and personalities. Payment through the party organisations, which include a number of members of both houses of Parliament, would ensure proper accountability, and appropriate funding would guarantee the highest level of professionalism among the agents.

Yours faithfully,
STOCKTON,
House of Lords.

European issues that face the Tories at Brighton

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From Mr Anthony Marlow, MP for Northampton North (Conservative)

Sir, Although deeply embattled over the economy, the prime minister seems to be determined to open his own "Russian" front by taking on the Conservative party over the Maastricht treaty. Perhaps his commitment to a proper history syllabus arises from the gaps in his own knowledge concerning its lessons.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY MARLOW,
House of Commons.
October 3.

From Lieutenant Commander K. C. Adamson, RNR (retired)

Sir, Does the government appreciate that it has only limited freedom to manoeuvre when considering the Maastricht treaty? As Mr Bernard Jenkin reminded us (letter, November 12, 1991), specific assurances were given in the run-up to the EEC referendum: "There will not be a blueprint for a federal Europe, however much some individuals may want to have it" (Edward Heath, House of Commons, February 25, 1970, Hansard, col 1221). And "There is no question of any erosion of essential national sovereignty" (his 1971 white paper Cmnd. 4715, p.8).

In the then prime minister's television speech to the nation of July 8, 1971, which perhaps should be re-broadcast, nothing suggested that we were setting off on a path towards political and monetary union. To reassure the doubters the then foreign secretary, Alec Douglas-Home, said (report, October 14, 1971):

What we propose is to do is to agree, in certain carefully defined areas of economic activity, to come together with countries of the Community for certain collective economic advantages, and within this carefully defined area we agreed to be guided by certain rules and regulations, which in some cases hold precedence over our laws and regulations.

We have been told by Mr John Redwood, local government minister (report, July 21, 1992) that when political, economic and monetary union is achieved the European union created could fragment into "a Europe of the regions", with England alone being split into something like 11 regions under the Maastricht treaty. The Commission is due to create a committee of European regions.

What we have not been told is how HM the Queen fits into these post-Maastricht structures.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
K. C. ADAMSON,
28 Lock Road,
Marlow, Buckinghamshire.

Political agents

From the Earl of Stockton

Sir, Now that the party conference season is in full swing, and we are also conscious of the arrangements in other countries for funding political parties, may I suggest that the time is now ripe to consider the introduction of public funding for full-time, qualified political agents.

The issue has been widely discussed at constituency level within the Conservative party and an appropriate recommendation has been made to Central Office.

Local party agents, in addition to their organisational roles, are the guardians of electoral law and political good practice. They are uniquely professionally qualified, not only to undertake the educative role in civic responsibility with the public in general but also, more importantly, with young people. There is a disturbing trend of declining participation by younger voters in the electoral process and the political agents are particularly qualified to carry the democratic message into schools and colleges.

Informed choice, which is a prerequisite for full participation in the democratic process, includes an understanding of the rules as much as of the issues and personalities. Payment through the party organisations, which include a number of members of both houses of Parliament, would ensure proper accountability, and appropriate funding would guarantee the highest level of professionalism among the agents.

Yours faithfully,
STOCKTON,
House of Lords.

In other's words

From Mr Henry G. Button

Sir, John Grigg's article about Tennyson's *In Memoriam* (October 3) did not mention the doubts that were once cast upon the authorship of the poem. One of the items in Ronald Knox's *Essays in Satire* (1928) is entitled "The Authorship of *In Memoriam*".

Ronald Knox demonstrated, with a dazzling display of anagrams and cryptograms, that the poem had been written by Queen Victoria in memory of Lord Melbourne, who had died in 1848. Just as Francis Bacon had used the name of William Shakespeare to hide his identity, Queen Victoria had persuaded Tennyson to appear as the author. His reward was to be appointed Poet Laureate in 1850, the very year in which the poem was published.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY G. BUTTON,
7 Amhurst Court,
Grange Road, Cambridge.

From Professor Lord Beloff, FBA

Sir, I am struck by the fact that neither the prime minister, in announcing the decision to bring the Maastricht treaty bill back to Parliament, nor any of the commentators, seem to have taken the point that we still have a bicameral legislature. To become law the bill must pass all stages in both Houses.

I personally find it hard to believe that the bill will be found acceptable in the House of Lords unless there are major changes in the treaty itself. Either through their personal experience or through the work of the European Communities Committee, members of the House of Lords are by and large better informed on these matters than most members of the House of Commons.

They are much less likely to accept that "subsidiarity" can be an instrument for pushing back the centralising tendencies of Brussels. And they are aware of the extent to which the whole argument is only an attempt to buy off Britain while Herr Kohl and Monsieur Mitterrand pursue their federalist dream — after all they make no secret of it.

Lords do not take kindly to being whined on constitutional matters. And if the Parliament Act has to be brought into operation it will be too late to stem the anti-federalist tide in all Europe.

Yours faithfully,
BELOFF,
Flat No 9,
22 Lewes Crescent,
Brighton, Sussex.
October 2.

From Sir Peter Hordern, MP for Horsham (Conservative)

Sir, You have not much time for our membership of the exchange-rate mechanism; that much is clear. We have, however, a good deal of experience of life outside the ERM, and it was good precedence over our laws and regulations.

For years the government did its best to control inflation by monetary means, that is, by using interest rates, but they did not work well. For example, interest rates (base rate) were raised to 13 per cent in November 1988, to 14 per cent in May 1989, and to 15 per cent in October. Yet the largest increase in bank lending to the private sector took place in the third quarter of 1989, undeterred by penal interest rates. By September 1990, inflation had reached 10.9 per cent, by which time base rate had been held at 15 per cent for nearly a year.

It was at that stage that Mrs Thatcher took us into the ERM — not I, think, for any particular enthusiasm for Europe, but simply because of the paramount need to master inflation.

Economic nostrums

From Mr Kenneth G. Braithwaite

Sir, The letter from Mr Posner (September 28) is a refreshing plea for an end to the malign nostrums and dogmas which are the bane of the British economy, but one sentence perplexed me. "Please may we return to a certain sense of balance, a certain sense of calm, a consensus..."

Return? When, at least over the past 40 years, have successive governments shown such good sense?

In September 1957, writing in *The Observer*, I could prefac an article with the sentences: "International currency relations are in a mess and there is a serious threat to world trade..." The West German government has bluntly dismissed as "unfounded" rumours of revaluation of the mark and the British Treasury has firmly denied there is any intention to devalue the pound... efforts of the French to defend the franc..." etc.

The same sentences could have prefaced similar articles in the mid-1960s, the mid-1970s, the beginning of the 1980s, and now. The details varied but there was one constant factor: the decline of the UK economy and the weakness of sterling.

Yours sincerely,
KENNETH G. BRAITHWAITE,
15 Pembroke Court,
Edwards Square, Kensington, W8.

That decision was supported by all the main political parties, and by industry, and it worked. Inflation has been brought down to 3.6 per cent and interest rates reduced from 15 per cent to 10 per cent within the ERM, and now to 9 per cent outside it.

Two years ago, when we joined the ERM, we could reasonably have expected to have linked sterling to a currency which enjoyed low inflation and low interest rates. We were mistaken.

In its latest monthly review, the Bundesbank warns of the need to bring down price increases to a tolerable level and says that "it would be asking too much of the Bundesbank and its monetary policy if it were left to perform this task on its own".

The ERM has become not so much a means to a single currency, or of controlling inflation, but the price that Europe is expected to pay for German fiscal irresponsibility.

That is too high a price. France, Italy, Spain and Ireland have all had to raise interest rates or to leave the ERM, or restore exchange controls. It remains to be seen how long they are prepared to be.

Could not the French, generously, offer help to the Nepalese in the case involving last week's Airbus crash on the approach to Kathmandu airport? The new techniques would avert some of the distressing circumstances you report daily.

Aircraft accidents are like war: the fog of confusion is dense and slow to lift. With careful diplomacy, new techniques and attitudes might begin to penetrate.

Yours truly,
PETER MARTIN,
Frenz Cholmeley (Solicitors),
4 John Carpenter Street, EC4.
October 5.

Helping hand on air crash victims

From Mr Peter Martin

Sir, The responsibility for search and rescue after an aircraft accident in Amsterdam, Kathmandu or elsewhere — and the subsequent investigation and identification of victims falls squarely on the state of occurrence. This is an inevitable result of the sovereignty rules of the Chicago Convention of 1944. Some states are small and need help.

The French, for the first time, successfully used DNA techniques to identify all the victims of the Mont St Odile accident in January 1992. Such techniques are expensive, not least if the victims come from many countries since, obviously, genetic samples must be taken from relatives as well as from the bodies of victims. Nevertheless, according to all reports, the techniques used in France worked to perfection.

That is too high a price. France, Italy, Spain and Ireland have all had to raise interest rates or to leave the ERM, or restore exchange controls. It remains to be seen how long they are prepared to be.

Stirling has now fallen substantially against the deutschmark. We shall have to pay a higher price for our imports. In the past, industry has always eroded our competitive export advantage by high wage increases, and inflation has inexorably followed. That is why a stable exchange rate is so important, and why that El Dorado of a freely floating, but always sinking, pound is, in reality, fool's gold.

Yours truly,
PETER HORDERN (Chairman,
Conservative Parliamentary
European Affairs Committee),
House of Commons.
October 3.

From Lord Inglewood, MEP for Cumbria and Lancashire North (European People's Party (Conservative))

Sir, There is much talk of renegotiating the Maastricht treaty, even though it is unclear about what or with whom. Article N2 stipulates that there is to be another intergovernmental conference of the treaty in 1996.

The treaty contains a lot of good things as well as deficiencies. It would be much better to bank the benefits by ratification now rather than risk losing them, a real possibility, by fantasising that it is possible to pick and choose from the treaty like an *à la carte* menu.

It was at that stage that Mrs Thatcher took us into the ERM — not I, think, for any particular enthusiasm for Europe, but simply because of the paramount need to master inflation.

Yours truly,
INGLEWOOD,
Hutton-in-the-Forest,
Penrith, Cumbria.

From Mr Donald Gleave

Sir, Mr Michael Posner rightly calls for a "balanced" approach to economic policy. Unfortunately, he proposes that such a revised policy be "debated within a fully numeric framework to be provided by the Treasury".

Those of us — most of the nation — fortunate enough to have escaped being brainwashed by any direct involvement at the Treasury but who have suffered the consequences of its consistent ineptitude over many years would, to put it mildly, find little justification or reassurance in allowing the Treasury to exercise its doubtful judgment, "based on pain-takingly argued detail rather than revealing inspiration" any further in these matters.

The sooner tunnel vision and discredited models are replaced by vision, pragmatism and inspired judgment based on the commitment to cultivate, at every opportunity, the business base of the country, the better. The strength of the currency will be based on the success of the economy alone — not misguided notions of what it "ought" to be.

Yours faithfully,
D. GLEAVE,
34 Guilford Road,
Stoneygate, Leicester.

Business letters, page 21

Good cooking</h3

Cambridge still under sway of top ten schools

BY MATTHEW D'ANCONA, EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

TEN private schools accounted for almost 8 per cent of this year's undergraduate intake at Cambridge University despite a record number of state school applicants, according to a survey published yesterday.

The university, which is striving to shed its old school tie image, released statistics last week showing that more places had been awarded to candidates from the state sector than from independent schools for the fourth year in succession and that the number of applicants from state schools had risen from 4,775 last year to 5,020.

However, this year's survey, published by *Varsity*, the university newspaper, shows that a tiny group of fee-paying schools continue to enjoy disproportionate access to Cambridge.

More than 200 of this year's 2,744 freshers were educated at one of ten independent schools, enough to fill the first year of some colleges twice over. Thirty-five came from St Paul's Boys' School and 30 from Westminster, which topped this year's A-level table in *The Times*.

In contrast, the top ten state schools in *The Times* A-level table sent only 58 pupils to the university, and only The Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe, the leading state school in *The Times* and *Varsity* tables, also sends more pupils to Cambridge than to Oxford. The 22 Cambridge places compared with 13 at Oxford, followed the pattern of recent years.

Cambridge 1992 entrants

| Leading independent schools | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| St Paul's | 35 (3) |
| Westminster's Aske's | 30 (3) |
| Eton | 28 (3) |
| King Edward's, Birmingham | 21 (3) |
| King's College, Cambridge | 20 (3) |
| St Paul's Girls | 18 (6) |
| Cheltenham Ladies | 18 (18) |
| King's, Canterbury | 15 (18) |
| Winchester | 15 (2) |
| Shrewsbury | 13 (45) |

The Times top ten state schools Royal Grammar, High Wycombe, High Wycombe, the leading state school in *The Times* and *Varsity* tables, also sends more pupils to Cambridge than to Oxford. The 22 Cambridge places compared with 13 at Oxford, followed the pattern of recent years.

Cambridge 1992 entrants

Leading independent schools

St Paul's

Westminster's Aske's

Eton

King Edward's, Birmingham

King's College, Cambridge

St Paul's Girls

Cheltenham Ladies

King's, Canterbury

Winchester

Shrewsbury

Royal Grammar, High Wycombe

Cheltenham Ladies

King's, Canterbury

Winchester

Shrewsbury

Royal Grammar, High Wycombe

Cheltenham Ladies

King's, Canterbury

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Cheltenham Ladies

King's, Canterbury

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BUSINESS EDITOR JOHN BELL

STEPHEN MARKESON

Double blow as pound and equities plunge

103-point fall wipes £19bn off shares

By MICHAEL CLARK, STOCK MARKET CORRESPONDENT

MORE than £19 billion was wiped from the value of Britain's publicly quoted companies as the stock market suffered its biggest one-day fall in almost five years.

The drop came as the pound touched a new low against the mark and Wall Street plunged by 100 points just after the opening, while European bourses also fell sharply.

The FT-SE 100 index closed at its low for the day, down 103.4 at 2,446.3, the biggest one-day fall since October 26, 1987, when share prices continued to reel in the wake of Black Monday. The fall eclipsed the loss of 80.5 recorded on Red Monday, after the abortive Soviet coup to overthrow President Gorbachev.

City investors are becoming increasingly alarmed about the deteriorating economy and the apparent lack of a workable economic policy, which is expected to be the focus of attention at this week's Conservative party conference.

Their fears were heightened by the pound's continuing slide against the mark on the foreign exchanges, where it briefly touched DM2.37.

Sterling's weakness has made the prospect of another cut in bank base rates even more remote and in some brokers' offices last night there was talk that the government may even be forced to reverse the recent 1 point reduction to 9 per cent in base rates in order to support the ailing currency.

Some fund managers are beginning to doubt that a 1 percentage point cut in interest rates will be enough to pull the economy clear of recession.

"They are quick to point out that the US Federal Reserve has pursued a 'policy of low interest rates for the past 18 months and that the American economy remains in the grip of recession."

Indeed, prices in London were marked lower from the outset as fund managers reflected on Friday's fall in the Dow Jones average on Wall Street — its biggest for six months — as the latest economic statistic indicated that the American economy was still deep in recession.

The slide in London accelerated during the afternoon with the Dow Jones average falling more than 100 points in early trading. Conditions were made worse by a breakdown in Seag, the Stock Exchange's computerised

trading system, because of a hardware fault. This meant that many traders in the City were left without their trading screens and had to deal via the telephone system without any indication of price movements elsewhere.

As a result, the Stock Exchange quickly announced through its Topic news service that all prices quoted on the trading screens were indicative.

There were losses across the board, but it was leading shares that led the way down, with double-figure losses among many of the top 100 companies. Falls were recorded in ICI 29p to 21.70, Glaxo 36p to 73p, Rank Organisation 41p to 53p, BOC Group 22p to 67p, and Commercial Union 39p to 49p.

Market-makers have been attempting to go long of stock since the devaluation of the pound last month in the belief that a policy of lower interest rates will lift the economy out of recession. Having achieved their goal, they are reluctant to see the market flooded with unwanted stock.

One institution added to the City's gloom by selling the index heavily on the financial futures market. Dealers said this indicated that it was

taking a bearish view of prospects for the equity market over the next few months.

Government securities also had a volatile day, suffering heavy losses in early trading. The Long Gilt was down more than £2 on the futures market before rallying to halve the fall by the close. Conventional bonds also suffered falls of up to £1 but closed off the bottom as investors switched out of the equity market and traders found themselves being squeezed in the short sterling contract.

Gold and other precious metals attracted late interest as the yesterday's fall in worldwide equity markets accelerated.

In London, gold closed \$2 higher at \$350.50, and silver rose by 3 cents to 378 cents an ounce.

Pound falls below DM2.37

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

THE pound dropped more than 7 pence to another record low of DM2.3696 before staging a partial recovery during the afternoon despite continued concern about the direction of economic policy and interest rates.

Treasury efforts to calm the markets in the face of sterling's decline came after City analysts indicated growing alarm about the possibility of the pound falling further. The latest tumble meant the pound had fallen almost 20 per cent from its central rate of DM2.95 in the ERM. At the Bank's 4pm close it stood at DM2.3930, down about 4 pence from Friday. It slipped only slightly against the falling dollar, but dropped to a low of 79.7 on its trade-weighted index. The index

ended at 80.6, down 0.5 since Friday.

As sterling tumbled, Paul Chertkow, head of global currency strategy at UBS Phillips & Drew, said it was in "free fall", which he attributed to the absence of credible government policy. He could see no floor to the pound at present and expected it to drop to DM2.30, or lower, by the end of the month. Gloomier forecasters are talking of a two-month pound.

Fear that Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, will not spell out the detail of his new monetary policy until the Mansion House speech on October 29, appeared to be an important factor underpinning sentiment for the pound. The Treasury made clear, however, that Mr Lamont would use an

appearance before a Commons select committee on Monday to elaborate on policy.

In the money markets the mood was commanded by the fall of the pound. The key three-month lending rate firmed slightly to 9% per cent, while one-month money moved ahead to 9.5% per cent, reflecting expectations of an early half point rise in the base rate, now at 9% per cent.

Speculation that American interest rates are about to be cut sent the dollar tumbling against the mark, which firmed on Friday's Bundesbank decision not to lower German rates. The dollar dipped below DM1.40 at one point before rallying.

The lira remained under pressure which pushed it close to 1,000 to the mark. Inside the ERM, tension was heightened by the rising mark. The punt, the peseta and the escudo remained in danger with dealers expecting early realignment. Central bank intervention was seen in support of the punt, which ended at a whisker off the ERM floor.

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Employers say recession is deepening

Building job losses average 580 a day

By PATRICIA TEAHAN

AN average 580 construction jobs have been lost on every working day in the three years to this June and recession in the industry continues to deepen, an employers' group said yesterday.

According to the Autumn State of Trade Enquiry from the Building Employers Confederation, another 50,000 jobs are likely to go before the end of the year.

Sir Brian Hill, the BEC president, urged the government to provide a further cut in interest rates as soon as possible, together with special measures to bring confidence back to the housing market.

Sales in the private housing market remain very depressed, despite lower mortgage rates and prices, the BEC said.

The level of construction output dipped sharply in the third quarter and the rate of new enquiries for work is falling. Almost half of firms said their output in the third quarter was lower than in the second quarter.

One out of every five con-

struction firms says it is working at less than half capacity. This proportion has remained the same for the last two years, indicating, the BEC says, that contractors have shed capacity in the recession to reduce overheads and control costs.

Government figures show that more than 400,000 jobs have been lost in construction in the last three years.

Firms' confidence about future workload has fallen to the level recorded at the end of last year. The percentage balance between firms expecting output to be higher over the next 12 months and those expecting it to be lower slipped to minus 65 in the third quarter from minus 54 per cent in the second quarter.

Sir Brian said: "We look to the Chancellor's autumn statement to sustain public investment in vital capital building programmes." He said the confederation had met the prime minister, the Chancellor, the environment secretary and other senior government ministers to put across the ability to improve turnover and profits has slumped.



In and out: Bob Rankin, who led the 1988 buy-in at Lilley, left the group yesterday

Rankin resigns as head of Lilley

By MATTHEW BOND

BOB Rankin yesterday re-

signed as chief executive of Lilley, the construction group. Sir Lewis Robertson, the company doctor who became chairman in 1986, said he went with the board's "per-

sonal good wishes" and paid

tribute to "Mr Rankin's en-

ergetic contribution".

Mr Rankin, a former chief

executive of Balfour Beatty, BICC's construction arm, led

a £27 million management buy-in at Lilley in 1988. The company never really recovered from the narrow failure of its £137 million bid for Tilbury, a rival contractor group, in 1989.

In April, Lilley announced

pre-tax losses of £5 million

and said it would be unwinding its property joint venture with LET, a property company with which Mr Rankin has connections. A fortnight ago, the company announced higher interim profits of £2 million but then settled the City by passing its interim dividend. Yesterday the shares closed unchanged at 6s p.

Commercial Union forges Korean link

COMMERCIAL Union has set up a co-operation agreement with Hyundai Marine and Fire Insurance Company, the general insurance arm of the huge Hyundai industrial conglomerate, to give it access to the protected insurance markets of south Korea. The deal allows CU to offer a local underwriting service to its clients with operations in Korea, while Hyundai will be able to provide its customers with a service in the 80 locations worldwide where CU has offices.

The two companies will also assist each other in areas such as training and exchange of information. CU became the first UK underwriting company to set up a liaison office in Korea in 1989. Hyundai already has underwriting operations in Japan and representative offices in London, New York and Singapore.

Kitty Little in profit

KITTY Little, the USM-listed company that makes air fresheners and toilet bags, and markets self-selection reading glasses and sunglasses, made a pre-tax profit of £26,000 in the six months to June 30 (£65,000 loss). Turnover increased 31 per cent to £2.69 million (£2.05 million). Earnings per share were 0.06p compared with a loss of 0.07p. There is no interim dividend (nil). The profit reflects a contribution from the Foster Grant sunglasses distribution business acquired last year.

Mosaic chief named

MOSAIC Investments, the mini-conglomerate whose shares were suspended last week, has named Hugh Sykes as chairman. He replaces Greg Hutchings, chief executive of Tomkins, who stepped in as acting chairman in July after Brian D'Souza resigned. Mr Sykes, who built up Thermal Scientific and Technical Components Industries, plans to review group activities and conclude talks with bankers and a key shareholder. The annual meeting was adjourned last week to allow time for discussions to be completed.

Microfilm lifts payout

MICROFILM Reprographics, the microfilm bureau, made pre-tax profits of £8.22 million (£8.19 million) in the year to June 30. Turnover was £33.7 million (£34.4 million) and earnings per share 10.6p (10.4p). A final dividend of 2.88p (2.4p) makes a total of 4.32p (3.6p). In July, a US subsidiary paid \$860,000 for Fort Knox Secured Data Storage, of Atlanta, and last month, Microfilm paid NCR £1 million for Computer Output Microfilm. Cash, however, has increased by £1.8 million to £8.3 million.

Greenall buys golf club

GREENALL Group, formerly the north west brewer Greenall Whitley, has expanded its involvement in golf with the purchase for £1.03 million cash of Belton Woods Hotel and Country Club from its administrative receiver. Belton is in Grantham, Lincolnshire, and has 96 bedrooms and two 18-hole golf courses, as well as swimming pools and squash courts. Greenall also owns two other golfing country clubs, The Belfry near Birmingham and the venue for next year's Ryder Cup, and Moulton Hall in Cheshire.

Cooper Clarke slides

BAD debts of £129,000 took their toll of Cooper Clarke Group, a building materials distributor. Pre-tax profits slumped to £125,000 in the six months to June 30, compared with £203,000 last time. Turnover was £11.3 million (£10.5 million). While turnover has increased, there has been continued pressure on margins and profitability has suffered. Several customers face the prospect of falling order books. Earnings per share were 2.2p (3.7p). There is no interim dividend.

Chillington reaps the benefits

By JON ASHWORTH

A RISE in demand for agricultural hand tools due to the drought in Africa helped Chillington Corporation, the diversified industrial, property and plantations group, raise pre-tax profits to £424,000 (£109,000) in the six months to end-June. The company has won orders worth £1 million for the supply of tools to Mozambique, Angola and Djibouti.

Profits from UK trading have more than doubled, but group profits are well below the £1.2 million reported in the first half of 1990. Exceptional redundancy costs of £100,000 dragged the results down last time. Turnover eased from £27.5 million to £24.2 million. Earnings per share were 0.01p, compared with a loss of 2.09p. There is no interim dividend (0.5p).

Losses in the manufactured products division have been substantially reduced and it has been trading profitably since April. The African plantation interests have suffered badly from drought but are still profitable.

Target for output is exceeded

CRUDE oil output by Opec states rose in September to an estimated 24.75 million barrels per day, according to a Reuters survey. This was 180,000 bpd above a revised estimate for August of 24.57 million. Extra volume in August and September came from Iran and Saudi Arabia, while Kuwait continued to rebuild production devastated by the Gulf war.

At its meeting in Geneva last month, Opec allotted itself a fourth-quarter share of the world oil market of 24.2 million bpd but set no output quotas for individual countries. Iran rejected the agreement but promised not to disrupt the market.

Average Kuwaiti output in September is put at 1.25 million bpd. Kuwait says output is running at 1.3 million.

Last month, Hamoud Abdulla al-Raqibah, Kuwait's oil minister, said output would average 1.45 million bpd in the fourth quarter and reach 1.5 million by the end of the year. Saudi production in September is estimated at 8.4 million bpd and Iranian output at 3.5 million.

Opec has no plans to reimpose oil quotas

FROM REUTER IN DUBAI

RECENT gains in oil prices mean that Opec producers will not consider reimposing quotas or fixing limits at their November meeting in Vienna, Subroto, the organisation's secretary-general, told a news agency.

He said the meeting would discuss total output for the first and possibly the second quarter of 1993. Opec was unlikely to return to the quota system effectively shelved after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990.

"The circumstances which forced Opec to stop its quota system remain," he said. He expressed satisfaction with the

state of the oil market, saying prices should become firmer in the last quarter of the year and stay high into 1993 as a result of greater winter demand for oil.

The price of Opec's benchmark basket of seven crudes, currently \$19.42 per barrel, and averaging \$18.35 this year, was slightly lower than the \$21 target, he said.

Dr Subroto estimated that renewed Iraqi exports, and Kuwait's return to pre-war output levels, would not greatly affect the market, which was able to absorb an additional two million barrels a day.

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Eurotunnel waits to run a steady course

IF EUROTUNNEL and the builders of the tunnel cannot agree on the precise sequence of events six weeks ago that saw peace talks founder, what hope that they can soon settle their differences and avoid years of protracted guerrilla warfare through the arbitration process?

Sir Alastair Morton, Eurotunnel's combative chief executive, says the contractors were offered £1.2 billion in final and complete settlement, five-sixths in cash and the rest split into half new equity and half in "whiz-bangs".

This last is Sir Alastair's phrasing. A more orthodox corporate financier might talk of zero coupon long-term subordinated bonds, a rather stretched form of equity with no real worth until years after the tunnel opening. The attraction to Eurotunnel is clear to lock the holders into the project as cheaply as possible. The appeal to the cash-strapped builders, who may not be about in years to come, is less clear. TMI, the contractors' consortium, insists the peace plan came to grief because there was more paper than cash on offer.

Eurotunnel's further postponement of the opening date to December next year is no disaster, given that the crucial summer season has already been missed. But the company's downgraded revenue estimates reflect the continuing uncertainty over the project's early years. On a strictly comparable basis, the independent consultants' view of 1994 revenues has been trimmed by almost £180 million to £465 million. This compares with a financing and interest bill of £1,008 million in the year to end-June.

The 1987 warrants are almost certainly worthless, exercisable at 445p a unit against the latter's price last night, after a 62p plunge of 358p. The units themselves,



Banking on a good night's sleep: Bill Davies, chairman of Silentnight, who is determined to recover margins

the first dividend date now receding to the year 2000 and beyond, continue to sentiment-driven rather than trading on any rational investment basis, although last week's arbitration ruling suggests sentiment henceforth is more likely to be favourable than the reverse.

Silentnight

COMING from Europe's biggest bed manufacturer, Silentnight Holdings' 11 per cent decline in first-half pre-tax profits to £4.11 million should at least offer shareholders a decent night's rest.

Deep discounting by retailers desperate to stimulate sales eroded gross margins by 2.5 per cent to 33.5 per cent, although the group's market position remains intact, actually growing from 31 per cent to 32 per cent.

Turnover rose 7.4 per cent to £70.5 million. But two years of hard-won efficiency gains were reversed as the recession continued to bite.

Bill Davies, chairman, says determined efforts are being made to recover margins in the second half. Some early signs of improvement are already evident. Increased purchasing costs were not

passed on to retailers in the first half, but prices have since risen 2 per cent.

Silentnight's resilient performance is due in part to hefty capital spending in the past, and the group intends to spend £9 million this year. The balance sheet remains strong with £2 million of net cash.

Earnings dipped to 5.98p (6.64p) but the interim dividend was held at 2.25p. The market is looking for full-year pre-tax profits of about £11.5 million. This puts the shares on a prospective price earnings multiple of about 11.8. Shareholders need not lose

sleep through worries about the group's market position, but until there is firm evidence of a sustained recovery in high street spending and an end to price discounting there is some risk of short-term underperformance. The shares look fairly priced.

Stylo

STYLO shareholders have not had much to cheer about in recent years, so yesterday's upbeat trading statement from the shoe and sports goods retailer must have been very welcome.

Certainly there are encour-

aging signs that the actions taken by Michael Ziff, managing director, and his team are beginning to have the desired effect. A rationalised product range has produced a 13 per cent increase in sales to £46.7 million in the first half of the year which, given the current retail climate, is a considerable achievement.

The lessons of last year's stock problems also appear to have been learnt. Tighter stock controls, as part of a group-wide squeeze on working capital, and cuts on capital expenditure, have returned the group to profit at the trading level, profits of £1.6 million before depreciation, in the six months to August 1 comparing with a £2 million loss the year before.

With the improvement in turnover and trading profit apparently continuing into the crucial second half, the company is cautiously confident that pre-tax profits for the full year could also return after last year's £9 million loss. At half way, the modestly increased interest charge of £2.8 million is offset by a £2.6 million loss. But by the year end, net borrowings should be below last year's level of £44 million.

With the property slump, the years of Stylo being rated in that sector rather than as a retailer are pretty much over. But one constant reminder is the presence of Control Securities, the troubled property group that is sitting on a big loss on its 26 per cent stake. Until that situation is resolved, the shares — as has become their habit — are likely to follow a private agenda.

A 14p rise in the share price to 104p was the reward for the management's work to date. But until there is further proof that the corner has been conclusively turned and a return to the dividend list is in sight, a buying decision is best postponed.

STOCK MARKET

Shares nosedive in biggest fall for five years

SHARE prices went into a nosedive, suffering their biggest one-day fall for almost five years, with investors becoming increasingly concerned about the apparent lack of clear economic policy.

The FTSE 100 index was marked sharply lower at the outset, after Friday's disappointing American economic news and subsequent setback on Wall Street. It finished the session with a fall of 103.4 at 2,446.3, its biggest one-day

Storehouse, down 2p at 146p, is enjoying a faster recovery than most brokers had been led to believe. County Nat-West says Storehouse is set to change from a holding company run by accountants to focused businesses with recovery and growth potential.

loss since October 26, 1987, when it fell 111 points in the wake of Black Monday.

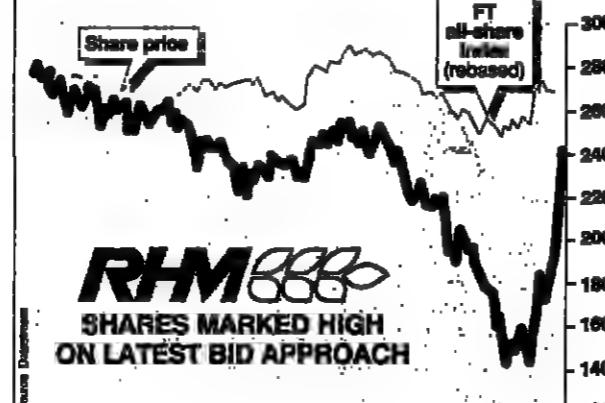
Investors headed for the sidelines as the pound continued to come under increasing pressure from the market, touching a new low of 2.37, at one stage. Some fund managers are now talking about a possible rise in interest rates in order to support the pound.

The falls accelerated during the afternoon, as the Dow Jones Industrial average fell more than 100 points in resumed trading after the weekend. Conditions were described as thin with only 477 million shares traded.

Market-makers have gone long in recent weeks, after sterling's devaluation and are unlikely to want to absorb further unwanted stock.

One of the few bright spots was Rank Hovis McDougall, the Mothers Price and Hovis food group, which leapt 65p to 240p, after finding itself on the receiving end of yet another unwanted bid approach. This time Hanson, the industrial conglomerate headed by Lord Hanson, is offering cash of 220p a share, valuing the company at £780 million.

Stanley Metcalfe, RHM chairman, said the bid had no



Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct

shares of British Airways failed to attract any support for the news that the amount of passengers it carried during September had climbed 8.7 per cent. Most of the improvement stemmed from a rise in economy class passengers. The shares finished 13p lower at 276p, over worries that the link with USAir will be called off.

It was a hesitant start for Chubb Security after its demerger from Racial Electronics with the price dropping 14p to 187p. Shareholders in Racial were offered a package of shares equivalent to five times the existing share price. Racial ended the session 2p better at 131p. In their old form, they would have been changing hands at 63p a share.

In the wake of an abortive bid for Racial by Williams Holdings, Liley, the Glasgow construction group, held steady at 62p, despite news of the resignation of Robert Rankin, the chief executive. The group, which is 21.4 per cent owned by Tibest Trea, the Spanish company, says it still has a flow of work but margins remained under pressure.

The rest of the construction sector was again hit by the gloomy outlook for the economy and the industry. Housing starts fell by 2 per cent between June and August compared with the previous three months. The Building Employers Confederation has also warned that the industry stands to lose another 50,000 jobs by the year end.

There were losses for Amex, 6p to 62p, Abrey, 2p to 64p, Berkeley Group, 2p to 243p, Biggs and Hill, 2p to 37p, NSM, 2p to 35p, Persimmon, 6p to 182p, Vibraprint, 5p to 62p, Wilson Bowden, 5p to 287p, Wilson Connolly, 3p to 132p and George Wimpey, 4p to 99p.

The building suppliers also suffered casualties with Meyer International down 11p to 199, Wicks 4p to 85p, Wolseley 1p to 342p, Bagaggerie Brick 3p to 55p, Blue Circle 7p to 124p, Hereworth 6p to 217p, Heywood Williams 5p to 159p, Instock Johnsons 4p to 47p and Wilkinson 5p to 72p.

The water companies also lost ground as investors gave

further consideration to last week's order by Ofwat, the regulatory authority, to cut their charges. Anglian fell 4p to 50p, Northumbrian 3p to 500p, North West 12p to 43p, Severn Trent 10p to 39p, Southern 2p to 466p, South West 3p to 434p, Thames 12p to 434p, Welsh 5p to 463p, and Yorkshire 5p to 287p.

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Smith New Court remains a buyer of Sears down 1p to 76p, as a recovery play. Despite the recent cut in Sears' dividend, the securities house says recovery is in progress at the group, with retail profits rising and gearing falling along with interest rates.

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COMMENT

Magician with an empty hat

Sighs of relief prompted by the pound's "temporary" withdrawal from the ERM on September 16 are already looking premature. Those who imagined that Norman Lamont was about to deliver British monetary policy appropriate to the needs of the domestic economy, must by now have noticed that the Chancellor is having great difficulty charting a national path to salvation. Sentiment is being undermined by the policy hiatus and dealers are simply marking the pound sterling down, with the Bank of England apparently allowing it to sink or swim. Sterling is not quite in free fall, more like tumbling down a flight of stairs. A week ago, talk was of DM2.40 by the end of the year. Sterling stumbled to DM2.37 at one point yesterday before profit-taking set in.

The exchange rate of sterling against the mark alone is not as important as it was three weeks ago, but the general decline of the pound still matters. The trade-weighted index dropped to a new low of 79.7 yesterday afternoon, leaving no room for complacency. The money markets share this view. One-month rates, nowadays the more closely watched pointer to base rate moves, firmed to 9.3/8 per cent, as dealers watched sterling wane.

The Chancellor is in a dilemma. It is politically impossible for him to raise interest rates, if his "British" policy is to gain credence. At the same time, the evident lack of a fall-back strategy to replace the ERM anchor makes it virtually impossible for Mr Lamont, if he remains in office, to pull any policy rabbit from his hat that will convince the markets. If he chooses to keep his new policy magic under his hat until his Mansion House speech on October 29, there is a distinct danger he will in the meantime have produced one trick — a vanishing pound, without the benefit of cheaper money.

Anniversary blues

Fears over sterling and interest rates did not help the stock market on a day when a big takeover bid from Lord Hanson might have been expected to bring a speculative boost to share prices in normal times. Yesterday's fall in the FT-SE 100 share index was the biggest one day since the October 1987 crash. That is not entirely a coincidence. The fifth anniversary of that moment of danger is almost upon us, making dealers nervous. Indeed, the circumstances are comparable. The unsustainable policy imbalance demonstrated by the gap between American and European interest rates has already wreaked havoc in the foreign exchange markets, directly producing the centrifugal forces that forced the ERM apart. That looked a sufficiently drastic impact from a British point of view to hope that the market tensions had worked themselves out, but there was always a danger that the hurricane would strike elsewhere.

Share prices have been suspiciously buoyant in America. Falling interest rates, a factor of limited relevance in Europe, have played their natural and proper part in making equities more attractive on Wall Street, but there comes a limit to that relationship. To move much further ahead, American share prices need some evidence of domestic economic recovery and the green shoots are proving just as feeble in their frequent but brief appearances as they have in Britain. London reacted both to Friday's setback on Wall Street and yesterday's second instalment. Few think European and American share prices are linked in the way they were in 1987, but many are inclined to wait and see.

Graham Searjeant
assesses the likely
fall-out if Britain's
second biggest
bread-maker gets the
Hanson treatment

Stanley McAlpine, the doughty and plain-spoken chairman of Ranks Hovis McDougall, is used to the threat of takeover bids. For a decade, RHM had one predator after another looking over its shoulder. A strategic stake first acquired by British Sugar in 1981 and later used as the basis for a bid for RHM from Goodman Fielder Wattle, the Australasian food group, was not finally dispersed until 1991, when the takeover consortium formed by Sir James Goldsmith and Lord Rothschild broke up.

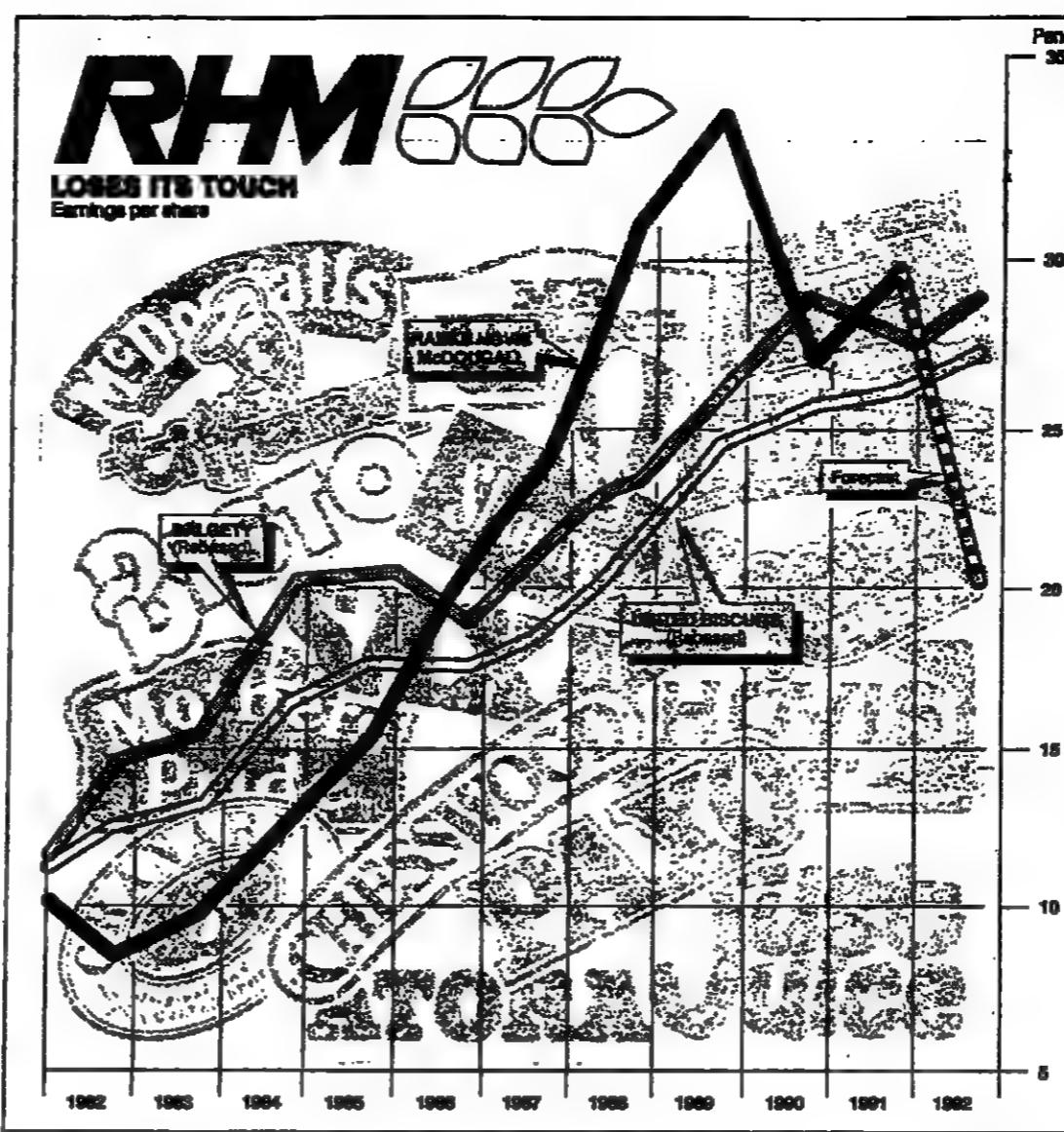
Mr McAlpine is a fighter but Lord Hanson's intervention may prove one bid too many for RHM to rebuff. When 29.9 per cent block was broken up, City institutions bought the shares at 30p each. By Friday night, they stood at 175p and many a fund manager sees Hanson as a friend in need.

Like several other big British food groups, RHM has used a strong position in a mature industry — milling and baking — to buy into more dynamic businesses such as prepared foods and branded groceries and build them up. That strategy proved successful for most of the eighties. It still relies on a stable core, however, and RHM is facing its second big profit setback in three years as the bread business suffers from a combination of overcapacity and price wars. Pre-tax profits are likely to have fallen from £146 million in 1990-1 to well under £100 million for the year to end August. Its management may also have suffered from being under siege for so long.

The bread trade is a little too mature: consumption has fallen steadily. At the same time, the big supermarket chains have snatched a third of the market in short order by offering bread freshly baked at in-store bakeries. With a fifth of the bread market through its Hovis, Granary and Mothers' Pride brands, RHM is second only to the Weston family's Associated British Foods. Both went through the experience of overcapacity a dozen years ago.

In that cycle, Spilkers, now part of Dalgety, helped the process of rationalisation by selling to the two market leaders. Thereafter, RHM profits grew strongly as it cut the number of bakery plants by two thirds. A similar process may be needed now and Hanson has clearly seen the potential of restoring high profit margins, especially on the flour-milling side of the business, by shedding some of RHM's share of the bread market.

Lord Hanson has moved as opportunity as he did in buying the former Beazer construction and building



materials group, avoiding competition problems and starting with City institutions on his side. Weary as some RHM shareholders may be, however, this does not look like a bid battle that is over before it starts. Hanson's cash offer appears to be little more than ten times the depressed earnings RHM was expected to announce in November for the year to end August and about seven times RHM's peak earnings.

RHM is not quite in the Rowntree class for international brand names, but has a much wider range of valuable and profitable brands in its portfolio than most consumers or investors may suppose, ranging from Mr Kipling cakes through Robert Spencer's jams and marmalades to Sharwood's relishes for Indian and Chinese food. On top of these, the 1985 purchase of Avana helped build a valuable franchise in prepared cakes and foods for Marks and Spencer and other supermarkets. In less cautious times, the grocery and prepared foods businesses might be valued at the £780 million Hanson is offering for all of RHM. The parts of RHM are certainly worth much more than the whole.

This is just the sort of opportunity Hanson traditionally relishes. In consequence, a successful bid by Hanson for RHM could prove the catalyst for a much wider restructuring of the British and European food business and affect the destinies of many other companies.

For Hanson, RHM's milling-based businesses offer the attraction of easy cuts in overheads, profit recovery in the next couple of years and a stable basic business thereafter. It also has a special financial attraction for Hanson in providing British earnings to absorb its unrelieved advance corporation tax on dividends. Unless there has been an unlikely turnaround in strategy, however, it is hard to see Hanson hanging on permanently to branded businesses that could be sold on a higher rating relative to profits than its own shares can command.

After Lord Hanson outbid United Biscuits to buy the Imperial Group, the tasty food morsels that big package were spread far and wide: Courage beer went to what is now Foster's Brewing, Ross Foods to Golden Wonder snacks to Dalgety and HP sauce to BSN, the ferociously ambitious French national food champion. The last three would

certainly be among potential customers in a break-up of RHM.

In the European food business, the stakes are high. BSN is vying to join Nestlé, Unilever, Mars and the big new force Philip Morris in the very top world league. Cadbury Schweppes has made itself a power to be reckoned with by specialising ruthlessly and concentrating its resources on only two markets: confectionery and soft drinks. Tate & Lyle has skirted the problems of international agricultural politics to construct an international sweeteners business. Many other British groups find themselves in a middle ground. Like RHM, they are big, but not big enough outside their mature businesses to break into the world league. Moreover, none had the muscle needed to fancy a bid price for a like-sized company that included another big mature business of the kind they are trying to get away from.

United Biscuits, the strongest contender in this group, is well aware of the dilemma. Robert Clarke made it clear when he took over from the legendary Lord Laing that the group was entering a make-or-break period when the group must either leap forward into the big time or face the threat of being someone else's step-

ping stone to world status. UB has since made steady strides in strengthening its position in biscuits and snacks in continental Europe. Yet its vulnerability in the snack market and in America has been demonstrated by an onslaught from the much bigger Pepsi. UB will also be suffering an embarrassing profit setback this year. Parts of RHM will certainly be attractive to UB, most obviously the prepared foods business. This competes with Northern Foods, now preoccupied with absorbing Express Dairy, and would sit well with UB's Ross Foods. In Lord Hanson's hands, however, the price may be steep. To reach the top echelon, UB may eventually have to join forces with a suitable partner such as Cadbury-Schweppes.

Associated British Foods does not have quite the same pressure on it as the others because it is still effectively controlled by the Weston family. After its tortuous but ultimately successful pursuit of British Sugar, ABF seems to content to rest on leadership in important commodity food markets rather than attempt to compete in the brand contest.

Further down, both Dalgety and Unigate have been pre-occupied with their own restructuring and rationalisation under new managements, trying to undo some less than brilliant past attempts to diversify. Dalgety is now a tidy business achieving modestly rising profits through the recession but is short of products with strong market leadership and, without the resources to be too ambitious, looks more likely to be eaten than to do the corporate eating. Unigate, strong in dairy products, is improving rapidly but has often been seen as a target for BSN. Hillsdown, the other company in this group, has an uncomfortable mix of middle-ranking brands and big commodity poultry businesses. Its long-term strategy is unclear, but does not look likely to take it onto the world stage.

An outside predator such as Hanson, which has muscle few in the British food industry could dream of, was probably necessary to break the impasse. If Hanson succeeds in buying RHM, Lord Hanson may not hurry to break up the empire. Mr McAlpine and his team have so carefully constructed. When he does so, the pattern of sales will be critical. They could start the emergence of a new British international food group. If the British first division companies are outbid by continental or American rivals from the premier league, their future will be prejudiced.

Lord Hanson has also introduced a new unknown. What are his own ambitions in food? RHM's milling and baking business is big, capable of making usefully more than the £60 million pre-tax profit of 1990-1, before the latest upset. Yet this hardly seems big enough on its own to form a new and separate core business for Hanson. Buying RHM and selling its valuable brands would surely only be the first instalment of Hanson's impact on the international food industry.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Designs on Kuala Lumpur

WITH the property sector languishing in the UK, its restless whiz-kids are being lured overseas. After seven years as Stuart Lipton's development director at Stanhope, Peter Kershaw, 39, the man responsible for the Broadgate Centre, is headed for Kuala Lumpur to take charge of the £1 billion project to rebuild the city centre. "It's an opportunity of some significance," says Kershaw who sees "no place for my development skills in Britain for at least three years". In contrast to the UK, Kuala Lumpur is planning for expansion. Cesar Pelli, the architect who designed Canary Wharf, has come up with two even taller towers for Kuala Lumpur and, unlike the Docklands version, the two are completely pre-let. Insiders suggest, however, that Kershaw's flight could well be a "three-year holiday" until UK property revives. Stanhope is currently burdened by debt but Lipton and Kershaw still harbour designs on sites such as King's Cross and Kershaw says he will hold on to his 1.6 million Stanhope shares and options.



"Lord Hanson has been in again"

Club Hiraseh — hiraeth being Welsh for longing or yearning — with the aim of re-writing the nostalgic "ex-pat" Japanese community. With the rest of Europe now competing for Japanese investment, there is, of course, an ulterior motive. Welsh-born Hunt hopes that Welsh-loving Japanese, their memories rekindled, will go out and convince their fellow countrymen of the attractions of his homeland.

Swapping roles

JOHN Evernden, one of the City's most popular personalities — "known to nine-tenths of the people in the City" according to one fan — is taking the unusual step of swapping roles at Smith New Court after 23 years with the firm. Evernden, 45, is giving up market-making in the engineering sector, where he has worked alongside Derek Richards for 12 years, and is moving over to sales trading where he will considerably strengthen Brian Mackley's team. Richards says he will miss working with

Tax plan would hurt small charities

From Celia Green
Sir, With reference to Alec Reed's article on possible changes in charity taxation (Accountancy Times, October 1), his arguments seem to be very much from the point of view of the state, rather than of individual charities.

He points out that a payment of 7 per cent by the Revenue on charity spending would cost little more than the present tax concessions and that statistically most charities do not obtain tax concessions to the level of 7 per cent.

However, this proposed change would favour those charities which can appeal to mass markets and are able to obtain their revenue from concerts etc, on account of their popular appeal. I am

associated with two small charities with academic interests, which would have little appeal to any form of mass fundraising. Their income is almost entirely derived from individual donations or covenants on which full tax relief is obtained, and even though it is entirely spent, a concession of 7 per cent on spending is in no way comparable. Such a change in tax law as Mr Reed proposes would have a serious effect on their finances. It would penalise the specialised and academic and favour those with immediate mass appeal, rather than penalising large charities and favouring small ones as he suggests.

Yours faithfully,
CELIA GREEN,
118 Banbury Road, Oxford.

manded in areas of medical research, medical care, the arts and other fields.

Small concessions have been made in this respect but the current position falls short of what is really required.

In time of economic stringency, many charities are finding it difficult enough to maintain the level of their voluntary income and to have their real expenditure for the charitable purposes reduced effectively by the amount of VAT is not in the interests of the community.

New legislation will shortly be in place to regulate charities and I would sincerely hope that the government will do everything possible to assist in the elimination of VAT incurred on bona fide charitable expenditure. It is only the community that will benefit from this additional availability of funds which is surely what is required in the current difficult economic and social climate.

Yours faithfully,
P.L. LEVY,
Chairman,
Cystic Fibrosis Trust,
11 Waterloo Place, SW1.

Tax on philanthropy

From the chairman of the Cystic Fibrosis Trust
Sir, I feel that Alec Reed is missing the point in suggesting that tax concessions to donors could be eliminated and equivalent benefits transferred direct to the charity by way of a payment from the Inland Revenue on charity expenditure.

The current tax concessions are an important and vital incentive to donors in considering parting with their funds for charitable purposes and in my view such attraction would be lost if Mr Reed's suggestions were to be taken up.

Indeed, one of the most severe penalties paid by charities is the additional cost of VAT, mostly at the rate of 17.5 per cent, which cannot in any way be reclaimed against income for obvious reasons. I have felt for many years that this is an unfair burden to place upon charities and which now represents a very substantial additional expense at a time when more and more private sector support is de-

manded in areas of medical research, medical care, the arts and other fields.

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Cystic Fibrosis Trust,
11 Waterloo Place, SW1.

Watches of Switzerland
THE SHOP FOR ALL TIME



This chronograph has a mechanical, selfwinding movement. Its waterproof case is available in a variety of combinations, such as steel, steel and yellow or pink metal or silver with pink metal as well as in 18 ct yellow or pink gold. The face comes in a wide range of colours and shows the hours, minutes, seconds and date — plus the total of the hours and minutes in the chronograph mode. The bracelets come in steel, steel and yellow or pink metal, 18 ct gold or in exclusive hand-sewn leather.

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Happy valleys

THE thought of Japanese businessmen homesick for Ebbw Vale may sound unlikely but Japanese returning home to Japan after long spells working in Wales are apparently filled with yearning for the Welsh valleys. Now help is at hand to quell their sense of loss. David Hunt, the Welsh secretary, was in Tokyo last week and while there he launched a new society called

DEBRA ISAAC

THE TIMES UNIT TESTS THE FUTURE

Portfolio Plus

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| No | Company | Group | Gain or loss |
|----|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | Lon Ind | Industrial | |
| 2 | E Rand Gold | Mining | |
| 3 | TSB | Bank/Finance | |
| 4 | Hardy O & G | Oil, Gas | |
| 5 | Rolls-Royce | Motors/Air | |
| 6 | Park Foods | Foods | |
| 7 | Pendragon | Motors/Air | |
| 8 | Whessoe | Industrial | |
| 9 | Bunzl | Paper/Print | |
| 10 | Cleantech Ge | Toiletries | |
| 11 | Smith & Neph | Industrial | |
| 12 | Circle | Cinema/Prog | |
| 13 | Yorkshire W | Water | |
| 14 | Comet Vipera | Drapery/Sts | |
| 15 | Caledonia | Finance/Lend | |
| 16 | Argo Wiggin | Paper/Print | |
| 17 | Aegypt | Foods | |
| 18 | Anglia TV | Leisure | |
| 19 | Delta | Electrical | |
| 20 | Hogg Robison | Business Serv | |
| 21 | Baggeridge Int | Building/Eds | |
| 22 | Farnell Elect | Electrical | |
| 23 | Stonex | Property | |
| 24 | Anglia Water | Water | |
| 25 | Staudt Elect | Bank/Finance | |
| 26 | Usher Walker | Paper/Print | |
| 27 | Wickes | Drapery/Sts | |
| 28 | Lonrho | Industrial | |
| 29 | London Elect | Electricity | |
| 30 | Sedgwick | Insurance | |
| 31 | Blue Circle | Building/Eds | |
| 32 | Hill & Smith | Industrial | |
| 33 | Harries | Mining | |
| 34 | BPP | Business Serv | |
| 35 | City Site Env | Property | |
| 36 | GRE | Insurance | |
| 37 | Drummond | Textiles | |
| 38 | Adricon | Newspaper/Pub | |
| 39 | Wilkes (James) | Industrial | |
| 40 | Br Land | Property | |

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Ancient capital rebuilds its strength

The historic gateway to the East may soon be the centre of a Black Sea economic union, as well as retaining its trading links with the European Community, writes Peter Strafford

Istanbul, a historic city which prides itself on having one foot in Europe and one in Asia, and on having been over the centuries the capital of three empires, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman, suddenly sees new opportunities opening up before it. With the collapse of the former Soviet Union, and the changes taking place in the Balkans, political and business leaders believe the city could recover the role it once had of a regional metropolis, with influence far beyond the frontier of Turkey.

"Istanbul is a world city," says Dr Nurettin Sözen, the mayor of greater Istanbul, "and a bridge between East and West. As the first steps are taken towards democratisation and a market economy in the former socialist countries of the Balkans and the Soviet Union, we, who have 60 years' experience in the same areas, can lead those countries and their cities in new ventures."

"Istanbul could be a new banking and financial centre for the Black Sea region, central Asia and the Balkans," says Professor Haluk Kabasalioğlu of the University of Marmara, who is also general secretary of the Istanbul Chamber of Industry.

No one thinks this is going to happen immediately. Istanbul is the leading industrial, commercial and financial centre of Turkey. It has attracted much foreign investment and is the home of several Turkish companies of international standing. But there are so many political and economic uncertainties in the region that it is bound to be a long-term prospect.

Turkish businessmen are, however, already making new contacts,

particularly with the central Asian republics which were formerly part of the Soviet Union, and Turkish credits have been made available. In June, Istanbul was the setting for a conference of 11 countries bordering the Black Sea, at which it was agreed to develop economic co-operation; and a Russian delegation has since proposed that Istanbul should be the centre of a Black Sea economic union.

Business leaders insist that Turkey's main orientation is still towards Europe, and membership of

The city's strong suit is not so much its history as the dynamism that it has shown in recent years

the European Community. But these developments show, they say, that recent barriers between Turkey and its neighbours in the Black Sea region and further east have been removed, creating new opportunities for Turkey in general and Istanbul in particular.

In central Asia, Turkey is taking advantage of its cultural links with many of the republics, since several of them have languages related to Turkish. Just as important, however, is the prospect that they will see Turkey as an economic role model. Nihat Gökyigit, chairman and chief executive officer of

Tekfen, the large contracting and engineering conglomerate, points out that Turkey's own experience of transition to a market economy is relatively recent, and so relevant to the newly independent republics. In addition, Turkish exports and construction firms already have experience in the old Soviet Union.

Last month, Mr Gökyigit was host to a delegation of managers from Kazakhstan who had come to Istanbul to talk about Turkey's recent experience. Professor Kabasalioğlu talks of businessmen from Azerbaijan coming to Istanbul for courses in economics, accounting and business methods.

It is recognised that Turkey is in competition with Iran for influence in central Asia. But Turkey, it is believed, is in the stronger position, for several reasons: its language links, the fact that it is Sunni Muslim and, just as important, a secular Muslim state, and the relatively developed banking and financial structures in Istanbul.

Since the collapse of the Ottoman Empire in the aftermath of the first world war, Istanbul, for all its dynamism, has been confined to the role of an essentially Turkish city. It has not even been the capital, since Mustafa Kemal Ataturk decided in the 1920s that Ankara, in the heart of Anatolia, was a more appropriate capital for his new-born, and shrunken, Turkish state.

Istanbul is, however, Turkey's largest city, with a rapidly growing population, somewhere between eight and ten million, and it accounts for a sizeable proportion of the country's economic wealth. As these new opportunities open up for Turkey, it is Istanbul which stands to gain most.

The city has a naturally beautiful setting, sprawling over the hills on either side of the Golden Horn and the Bosphorus. The domes and minarets that rise from the skyline of the old city, and the palaces that line the Bosphorus waterfront, are a reminder of past grandeur. It is not surprising that it has been chosen not just for the Black Sea conference but for many such meetings, including those of the Council of Europe and the Islamic Conference Organisation.

It has applied to be host of the Olympic Games in 2000, and Mr Sözen speaks confidently of its chances when the choice is made in March 1994. Istanbul, he says, straddles two continents, is part of a secular Islamic state, and is a "world city".

In general, the city's strong suit is not so much its history as the dynamism that it and the Turkish economy as a whole have shown in recent years. Istanbul is anything but a museum city, and one of the most remarkable things about it is that its population has grown from some 2.5 million ten or 15 years ago to its present 8-10 million (the exact figures are unknown). It is thought to be still growing by

almost half a million people a year. This causes acute strains for every part of the city's infrastructure: its housing, roads, public transport, water supply and sewage. It means that life in this teeming city is hectic and — for those who move into the shanty towns, or *gecekondu* — basic. Critics of Mr Sözen and his municipal administration say that unlike his dynamic but controversial predecessor, Bedrettin Dalan, he has been unable to make an impact on the difficulties caused by this growth.

However, the city works in spite of the formidable traffic jams at peak times. It has good telephone links, and Mr Sözen talks confidently of improvements that are planned. Last month, he presided over a ceremony at which the first earth was turned in the building of an underground railway, to complement the trams and buses. By the end of next year, he hopes, work will have begun on a railway tunnel under the Bosphorus, which will provide an alternative to the two bridges built in recent years.

At the headquarters of the Istanbul Water and Sewerage Administration, Ergun Göknal, the general director, looks out, appropriately, at

a Roman aqueduct built by the Emperor Valens in the fourth century. He has the same task as Valens had — to provide water — but on a vastly larger scale.

He also has to reduce the pollution that affects not just the water piped into people's homes but the Golden Horn and the Sea of Marmara. At present, Istanbul has no plant for the treatment of waste water, but two large ones are being built, he says, and, there will eventually be 15.

One of the effects of immigration into the city has been to change its character. The new immigrants come overwhelmingly from rural parts of Turkey, chiefly Anatolia, and they have brought to the big city rural ways that do not always appeal to the longer-established residents. Women wear shawls over their heads, for instance, in contrast with the liberated ways of many Istanbul residents, and there are sometimes tensions between the two groups.

The immigrants have even affected diet. Orhan Silier, general secretary of the Economic and Social History Foundation of Turkey, comments that until 1980 there were no *döner kebab* restaurants in Istanbul, because they were a feature of southeastern Turkey. Nor were there the dried fruit and nut stalls which have now become common. And there had been a switch away from wine to drinking raki, the aniseed-flavoured spirit, which was another country habit.

Throughout these changes, however, Istanbul has retained its special appeal. The free-for-all of the traffic means that travelling across the city can be a hair-raising experience, but the city retains the marks of two distinct civilisations, the late Roman/Byzantine and the Ottoman. There is a sense of calm to be found, for the historically minded, in the great church-turned-mosque of Hagia Sophia, the Topkapı palace, where the sultans lived, the Süleymaniye mosque, or many of the other monuments.

There is tranquillity of a different kind along the Bosphorus. In Yıldız park, for instance, once part of a sultan's palace, the Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey, headed by Dr Celik Gülersoy, has restored two 19th-century pavilions, and from there, among the trees, there are peaceful views out over the historic waterway.



On the waterfront: the domes and minarets of Istanbul's imperial mosques rise above the hills that dominate the Golden Horn



The Golden Horn, Istanbul, Turkey.

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Trading from Byzantium

Turkey's largest city is the seat of industry and commerce, says Andrew Mango

One of the wisest decisions taken by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk was to choose Ankara as the capital of the republic which he founded in 1923. Had he not done so, Istanbul, the old Ottoman capital, would have had to bear the weight of government in addition to that of industry, trade, tourism and all the other activities of which it has remained the national centre.

It is sometimes said that Istanbul stands to Ankara as Milan stands to Rome. Milan, however, has only half the population of Rome, whereas with its 6.6 million citizens in the city itself, and many more in the surrounding conurbation, Istanbul is more than twice the size of Ankara, and the biggest city in Turkey.

It has always been a great trading metropolis. It has always been a proud centre of crafts as well as arts. It was only after the second world war, however, that manufacturing industry began to grow in the environs of Istanbul.

By 1972, greater Istanbul accounted for 38 per cent of the value added in manufacturing in Turkey. In absolute terms, industrial growth has continued, although the relative weight of Istanbul has eased as other urban centres have grown. Decentralisation is now the order of the day. For instance, Eczacibasi Holding, one of Turkey's largest and most progressive conglomerates, has decided to move its pharmaceutical factory from an Istanbul suburb to Thrace.

Even so, Istanbul province retains a concentration of consumer goods industries: white goods, electronics, detergents, ready-made clothing, leather and much else besides. Paper-making and petrochemical facilities lie across the provincial boundary on the shores of the polluted gulf of Izmit, but Izmit is itself now part of the



Commerce ranges from the factory (top) to waterfront fish stalls, selling the catch



Istanbul conurbation, which stretches for some 70 miles along the northern shores of the Sea of Marmara on both sides of the Bosphorus.

In 1985, Istanbul accounted for 23 per cent of the national product in Turkey. Industry was still the main activity of the total product of Istanbul province, industry represented 35 per cent, trade 31 per cent, transport 10 per cent, services six per cent and farming only one per cent. Since then, the shares of trade and, particularly, of services have risen.

However, while large corporations are moving their manufacturing facilities elsewhere, multitudes of small workshops remain in the city. At the last count, 86 per cent of manufacturing establishments employed 10 workers or fewer.

Istanbul is the capital of the private sector of the Turkish

entrepreneurship in Istanbul, but it is moving to new sites within the expanding city. For centuries, business activity centred on the harbour, particularly in Galata, north of the entrance to the Golden Horn. Galata, Eminönü, which faces it across the Golden Horn, and the hill of Beyoğlu (known as Pera to the Europeans and Levantines who developed it in the last century), are still home to large banks and trading houses.

Big business, though, is moving north to Maslak, on the hills overlooking the European shore of the Bosphorus. Its skyscrapers, which have earned it the name of the Turkish Manhattan, house the corporate headquarters of many of the country's largest banks and holding companies.

Istanbul is the capital of the private sector of the Turkish

economy. In addition to the head offices of private banks and trading and manufacturing companies, it is the seat of Turkey's stock exchange, of the all-embracing union of chambers of commerce and commodity exchanges, of the more select association of Turkish businessmen and industrialists which groups the largest companies of the council of foreign economic relations and the foreign capital association.

All Turkey's national newspapers are published in Istanbul. The film industry is also concentrated here, as is commercial television.

The effort to put Istanbul on the world business map did not begin in earnest until the 1980s. Earlier, lack of reliable business communications and other facilities had prevented it from succeeding Beirut when

A nostalgic return to a golden age

Change is the great ravager of sentimentality, and Istanbul's prodigious capacity for transformation can be particularly frustrating to those with their heads in the past.

The imperial skyline outlining the domes and minarets of a golden age of Ottoman architecture is of course preserved in reams of building codes and regulations. That is not true, however, of other parts of the city, and behind every guidebook and memoir describing the marvels of the city is the penumbra of resentment that some intimate aspect of the urban landscape is not what it used to be.

Emphasis has now shifted

to 19th-century Istanbul. Whatever the muddy reality of the streets of that time may have been, they are seen as representing the tradition and cosmopolitan commercial centre and the touchstone for the contemporary city.

The new shrines are the stonework facades and Italianate architecture of the area known as Beyoğlu, just north of the Golden Horn.

The Istanbul municipality has just expended much effort on converting the district into a pedestrian shopping precinct. Two freshly-painted trams, just out of a vintage car museum, patrol the avenue — reminders of Istanbul's other golden age, when no lady would be on the street without gloves and no gentleman without a hat to tip.

The city is being converted to natural gas, and cables are being laid to distribute telephone services and television programmes. A new sewage disposal system is under construction.

However, while new bypass motorways have speeded up through traffic, rush-hour traffic in the inner city is a nightmare. Just now, the recession has slowed down investment in public works, while democratisation has brought with it strikes in municipal services.

For all that, Istanbul is coping well. It is a popular posting for foreign executives, and a magnet for domestic enterprise. Its problems are the problems of success.

Time was, it was *komilfo* (read "comme il faut") to take tea and pastries in Markiz (read "Marquise") before spending a night on the town in the Folberger (no prizes).

The main avenue of Beyoğlu, known to former generations of Levantines as La Grande Rue de Pera, still houses the former foreign embassies, now turned into consulates, to the Sublime Porte, the imperial Ottoman government. Alongside are the old-fashioned proscenium arches of theatres and cinemas, and the now modern shopfronts of what were once Paris-style clothiers.

The stars at Maksims are measured by the yards of neon-tube that advertise their names on the billboards. Top

was called, was for a time banned from the stage and reduced to giving performances in private or to Turks living abroad.

Her performance, however, wins over those who come to snigger. She has a witty manner of a Turkish Gracie Fields, and a fine voice whose half-tones and vibratos hark back to the tradition of Ottoman court music.

Even so, she seems an unlikely hero for Istanbul's taxi-drivers and street-vendors, not to mention those able to afford the not insubstantial price of the *menüfix* ("menu fixe") at Maksims.

billing usually goes to ballads of morbid tales of love gone awry.

This style of singing, and the machismo subculture it supports, is called "arabesque", and for some time it has been the mainstay of pop sociologists in Turkey. Colloquially, "arabesque" is used to describe the irritation the urbanite feels with the immigrants from the countryside.

The performer most anxiously awaited on the night I was there was a *diva* who appeared after every other number in a frock more extravagant than the last. No expense had been spared on feathers and sequins, or cloth

garlands strategically placed. Her whole person was drenched in a perfume noticeable from the back rows, which could only have been applied with a crop duster.

The performance was made the more intriguing by the knowledge that the woman singing her heart out on the stage had, a few years before, not been a woman at all. Under the glare of publicity and the surgeon's blade, this performer had done a more radical quick-change.

The change took place at the height of martial law, and at that time was an act even bolder than might at first appear. Bülent Ersoy, as the singer

was called, was for a time banned from the stage and reduced to giving performances in private or to Turks living abroad.

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ANDREW FINKEL

Into the modern world

A tunnel from Europe to Asia is just one of the grand plans for Istanbul

Not only is Istanbul competing with Manchester, along with other cities, to hold the Olympic games in the year 2000, but according to the more generous estimates, it is expanding in population at the rate of one Manchester — some 450,000 people — every year. The next census, in 2000, will confirm its status as a city of over 10 million people. Since 1950, the number of inhabitants has doubled every 15 years, writes Andrew Finkel.

Planning under such circumstances must seem at times like catching an elephant in free fall. It has also come increasingly to mean performing a feat of political balance, squaring the needs of its expanding population with the city's increasingly sophisticated function in the national and international economies.

There is no clearer example of this than the mixed reactions which greeted the construction of the city's wave of new five-star hotels. They had to be built for Istanbul to play the international role to which it aspires. Yet to make way for them, the city has had to sacrifice valuable green areas and in two or three obvious cases the resulting buildings would certainly be found guilty by a commission for architectural crimes.

"People First" was the campaign slogan of Dr Nuremin Sözen, the current mayor of greater Istanbul, in the 1989 election campaign, with as its subtext the accusation that his predecessor, Bedrettin Dalan, had been excessive in his attempts to give Istanbul an international facelift. Dr Sözen accused Mr Dalan of not just creating an international commercial centre, but of allowing commercial interests to carve up the city.

It was a charge that was reinforced by the national unpopularity of the Motherland Party, which was then in power in Ankara and to which Mr Dalan belonged. Mr Dalan pointed to the roads he had built, but Dr Sözen promised free milk, and he won.

Istanbul's electorate is fickle, however, and any mayor must have at the back of his mind the knowledge that not one of his predecessors has been able to secure a second term since it became an elected office three decades ago. Dr Sözen was given a sharp warning in the 1991 general election, when his Social Democratic



A bridge too many: congestion has worsened, not eased

Populist Party (SHP) did badly in Istanbul, losing ground in the outlying neighbourhoods that his administration is pledged to help.

He now faces the job of convincing his public that he not only knows how to criticise, but has a working vision of Istanbul which he can realise.

For all his unconcealed dislike of his predecessor, Dr Sözen is helped by Mr Dalan's precedent in creating large projects and managing the great sums of money necessary for their implementation. The municipality's current opportunity arises because the SHP is now a junior partner in the national coalition in Ankara. The financial floodgates are not wide open, but they have at least been kicked open.

Although municipalities are

entitled to a block grant based on their size and share of national taxes, the national government is in practice able to withhold funds when it chooses. The present municipality in Istanbul should not only get its money from the government, but continue the practice of its predecessor and use its own powers to go to international markets.

The city has ambitious plans to spend in two areas where the rapid growth hurts most: transportation, and water and waste water treatment. One pledge is to make the badly-polluted Sea of Marmara a place where people can swim by the turn of the century. This is an echo of Mr Dalan's promise to make the waters of the Golden Horn as blue as his eyes — which draws the rejoinder from Ergun Göknel,

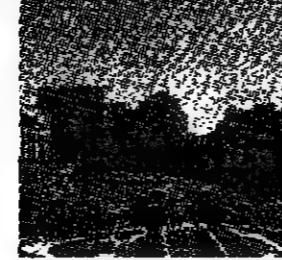
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However great its problems, Istanbul is still a victim of its own success. The better it copes, the more people it attracts, and the harder it has to try. In that sense the city resembles its large suspension bridges across the Bosphorus, that are now enshrined in the transport planning literature as classic examples of arteries that encourage building developments and thus create the very traffic they were designed to control.

Most of Istanbul's administrators agree that in many ways the infrastructural investments that will make the most difference are the ones many miles away from the city boundaries, in other parts of Turkey, that will encourage alternative centres of growth.

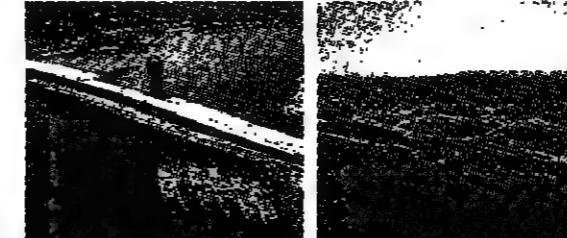
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Europe's Oldest Metropolis Of The Future

by Prof. Dr. Necmettin SÖZEN Mayor of Greater Istanbul



Founded in 622 BC, Istanbul reached a population of one million in the seventh century and became the world's first metropolis. It served as the capital of the Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman Empires and due to its capturing the infinite European ideal, "multi-culturalism", long before it was considered desirable, it has always been a metropolis of the future.

On the other hand, the archive of the City of Istanbul is one of the most complete and detailed in the world, giving information about the Ottomans in particular. A day-to-day account of all events have been recorded in minute detail, with lots of ships that came and ships which were fired, along with the reasons they came and reasons for the penalties. These records are a source for the city's identity and also the proof of its character directed to progress and striving towards the future.

Once equipped with this background information, it is easy to comprehend why Leonardo da Vinci proposed to build a bridge over the Bosphorus, why the second oldest metro in Europe (though only one kilometre long) was built in 1877, and how revolutionary designs for their times such as the Architects Archanos and Isidoros Hajia Sophia and Architect Sinan's Süleymaniye were realized.

For those in the east it had been the doorway to Europe and, in reverse, a haven for Westerners who found it impossible to sustain their intellectual existence particularly in other European countries going through phases of religious or political intolerance.

All the present customs and traditions ranging from music and cuisine to institutions, are based on the superstructure of three cultures as interpreted and practiced by numerous ethnic groups who inhabited the city and the religious which prevailed.

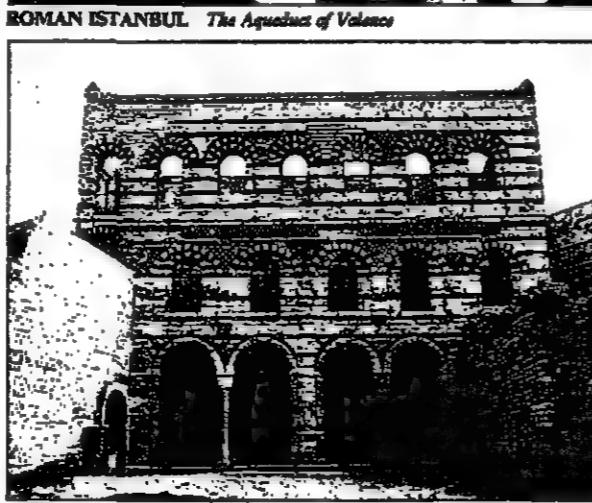
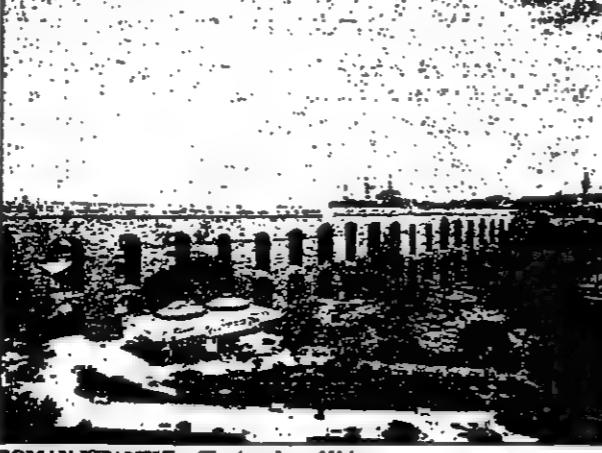
That is why "Istanbul" is the oldest and the end-product of an unbroken chain of "yesterday", more integrated into society, more and more capable to move in the direction of other ancient cities in Europe.

From Charles XII of Sweden, to Treaty and German intellectuals fleeing their Nazi persecutors all political refugees through ages, were particularly impressed by this inherent quality. That is why even today, contrary to experience in other European cities, where refugees always remain outsiders, those who settle in Istanbul quickly integrate with the society of life there, more easily than any other ancient city in Europe.

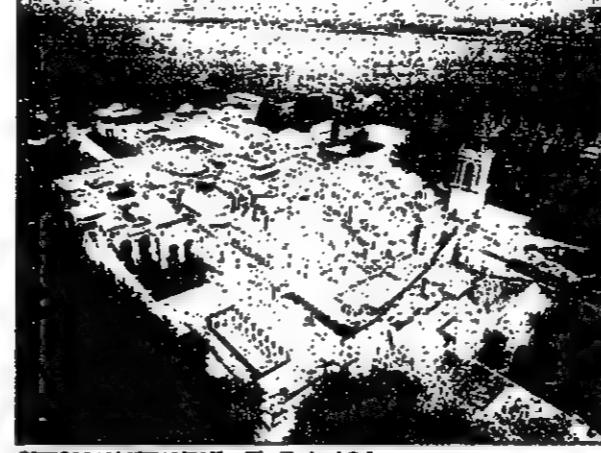
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Istanbul, established in 330AD, and the oldest in Europe, laid the foundations of the city as we know it today as its main characteristic while administrations did their best to update and institutionalize it within the framework of the day. Theory was constantly put into practice by the presence of emperors from four corners of the empire, encouraged to come to Istanbul and given a chance to play an active part in the administration. That is why the truly multi-cultural world of life in Istanbul exists.

The year 5000 in Istanbul is a reminder of the settling of Sephardic Jews fleeing the Spanish Inquisition and who were refused entry to countries throughout Europe, as well as the 150th Anniversary of the founding of Adana, the Polish VILLAGES, the French refugees, constituted two of the major events supported or initiated by our local government.



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concerned. The success of our policy in this regard is substantiated by the extremely low growth rate in crime and even lower low income and taxation.

It is the family structure peculiar to this country together with our administrative and the citizen's treatment of the newborn that has led to this comforting sense of security in the area of general concern as compared with other countries.

Dramatic facts and figures such as the 15,000 houses built annually against the 125,000 and the resident illegal housing, the 15,000 parking spaces for our million vehicles in the streets, and an annual budget US \$3 billion 50% coming through by contribution from the central government to encourage investments in the areas which are the areas of the exodus and thus create a livelihood for the potential immigrants. Our efforts in this area have arrived in legal and institutionalized channels in one way or another, we are convinced that we have no humane alternative but to provide them with all facilities and services within the jurisdiction of local government. It is our opinion that otherwise they would become social outcasts and alienated from the rest of the city, and create an intolerable human situation for all concerned.

Having completed three and a half years in office of my fifth year term, I can safely say that we have either fulfilled, or are in the process of fulfilling all our social development and environmental targets.

The rapid growth of land and the masses it drives from underdeveloped rural areas which started in the 1970's with the usage of industrialization, is obviously our central problem. Nevertheless, we feel that it is the responsibility of central government to encourage investments in the areas which are the areas of the exodus and thus create a livelihood for the potential immigrants.

Our choices and priorities in implementing our programme have always been in favour of the underprivileged, thus 63 per cent of the citizens who live in self-built, makeshift housing in and around Istanbul.

They are the ones who consume 24 hours a day from home to work and back, spending 15-30 per cent of their monthly income on transport (approximately 40 per cent of those receive minimum pay which is US \$150 Net).

Even though the police, hospitals and schools are not our responsibility and even though we are bound by the authority of central government in areas for which we are responsible (we have recently put forward proposals for decentralization to the central government), we have been able to increase our budget under the control of the local government) we have been doing our best within our means to invest through the city hall in the fringe in particular.

Our investments this year together with our 23 companies in cash and credits, will be higher than that of any company in the history of Turkey at the present moment and by these means we will be able to meet our investment targets.

Our choices and priorities will be setting the balance force in the unjust distribution of wealth, which prevails in Istanbul like in all parts of Turkey. That is, in our city as well as in other parts of the country, those who receive 35 per cent of the national income pay 65 per cent of the national income while those get 60 per cent of the national income pay only 35 per cent.

Protection of the environment, both in

natural and cultural, has been given top priority on our agenda. One of the world's largest natural gas projects almost completed, together with the several biological treatment plants, will shortly start solving the problem of the pollution of the air and water in and around Istanbul.

The metro, several dams and the nuclear power plant and nuclear waste facility, the Besiktas, planned, started or finished, will together solve Istanbul's transport problems.

Our investments this year together with our city's major problems over time, its foundations are slowly being solved through short and long term projects. The acute shortage existing from last year's drought has been overcome with money for the next three years, while new dams, reservoirs and water tanks are under construction to supply for the decades to come.

The creation of extensive parks and green belts have already not only compensated for, but surpassed by millions of square metres, the greenery destroyed in the past through concrete blocks and high buildings allowed for the benefit of not the citizens of large, but a handful of investors.

By the water vision, many, probably

areas have been created both in the old and modern parts of the city, which has brought a new dimension to the way of modern life - people are very rich and considered the life quality of their citizens as the most important part. This year at the Second General Assembly of EUROMODALOGUE, attended by 12 mayors, six were from outside the continent and from cities as far apart as Pretoria, Kabul and Havana. For even though the integration of Europe is our primary aim, Europe's integration with other regions of the world is just as important, and that this is the time to lay the groundwork.

Our belief in democracy and democratic role, led us to introduce means of participation for all in hope that in the future such participation will be part of the administrative machinery. Even though the social democrats have an overall majority of 104 to 146 members in the local assembly, the European Council, model of the central decision has been to follow a different path and / or consultation with professional bodies, with the participation of citizens in open forums and the like, later published in book form for the benefit of all involved.

Many comparatively minor but significant projects likely to effect the social and / or economic structure of the city are also under way. Just to mention a few, the Municipal TV and radio stations designed to act as a source of objective city information and granted to give a voice to professional groups and others who do not have a chance to express their opinions and suffice briefly in the radio station about to start transmission. A concert hall in the centre of the city is in the process of being transformed into a body needed concert hall for 2000.

While the highly subsidized six stages of the municipal theatre and concert hall continue to delight citizens, our administration is determined to make the country's first modern arts museum to be inaugurated shortly, as well as a women's library and the city's largest art gallery.

In our bid for the Olympics in Istanbul in the year 2000 is not a dream but a realistic one. The historical dimension of our city has been undergoing for the last three years.

While the Jewish, Armenian, Greek Orthodox and Muslim communities in the city enjoy on the tradition of co-existence through the tradition of their temples built next to each other, the city of Istanbul believes that it has yet to fulfil the historic mission it once undertaken.

The designation of the former socialist countries, around Turkey in particular, as the region in the realising of European and European free world. We are the only country in Europe to have a European dimension at an international level and believe that this is what makes Istanbul the heart of Europe at the crossroads of continents.

And that is why Istanbul, the cosmopolitan metropolis with three originally interwoven cultures which has developed into Europe's centre of Peace and Democracy throughout ages, will continue to live up to its reputation and surprise us within a modern context in a not to distant future.

That together with our effort to transform the city into a truly international and multi-cultural metropolis for tomorrow, will deserve the title of "Europe's Oldest Metropolis of the Future".

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Istanbul In Transition

CULTURE AND ARTS

The local government spends approximately 7% of its budget on culture and arts - a very high percentage by Turkish standards. The funding of the arts and the most important stages in Turkey, the most important libraries, several of the city's museums, publication of high quality books on and about Istanbul have all led to a renaissance in the city's cultural life since 1989.

The country's first modern arts museum and its permanent collection of many national and international interests.

FIGURES OF INTEREST

Since the area it covers is roughly 6000 km², Laleli district (Oatalik) is 1693 km², the most densely populated 3 km².

Population: 12,000,000 (1990) 13,000,000 (1992) 14,000,000 (1993) 15,000,000 (1995) 16,000,000 (1997) 17,000,000 (1999)

Number of inhabitants: 10,000,000

Number of households: 3,500,000

Number of flats: 10,000,000

Number of cars: 2,000,000

Number of public transport vehicles: 10,000

Number of public transport passengers: 10,000,000

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Istanbul for pleasure: a visitor's guide

The Ottomans called Istanbul "Der-i-sade", the Gate of Felicity. Happiness is still to be found in the city, but most travellers now enter by the wrong gate. As the aircraft lands, the view is dominated by high-rise blocks of flats. The historic city lies in the dim distance to the north-east.

The sea is the proper gateway to Istanbul. The city was founded more than two thousand years ago by Greek colonists who came by sea. It grew around a natural harbour, and controlled the Bosphorus, the major north-south seaway of the ancient world.

From the sea, the panorama of Istanbul remains magnificent, despite the eruption of high-rise hotels and offices buildings north of the Golden Horn. The visitor should not delay a trip on the ferry which plies between the European and Asian shores of the harbour at the southern entrance to the Bosphorus, or one going up and down that narrow, twisting waterway. He will see the beauty of Istanbul as a whole before he visits its most famous monuments.

The monuments span two millennia and four cultures: Roman, Byzantine, Ottoman and modern international. They draw their inspiration from many sources, yet merge happily in setting distinctly Turkish and Ottoman.

The Ottomans repaired the walls built in the 5th century by the Byzantine emperor Theodosius II. They built four minarets around the great church of Hagia Sophia, or divine wisdom (Ayasofya in Turkish), assimilating it in the magnificent complex of imperial mosques which are the glory of Istanbul. Their architects, of whom the most famous was Sinan (c.1492-1588), all had to react to Hagia Sophia — by imitation, emulation or contradiction.

To take the monuments in chronological order, the visitor would have to dart up and down the busy roads of the old city. Proximity is a better principle. Start with Hagia Sophia, and then move to its neighbour, the huge mosque of Sultan Ahmet, known to visitors as the Blue Mosque from the colour of the tiles which decorate its interior.



The Grand Bazaar: as well as tourist junk, this vast market offers quality craft-work

The sights, sounds and smells can bewilder tourists. Andrew Mango offers a path through the maze

Then lunch in Topkapi Sarayı, the Ottoman walled palace complex which entered European imagination as the Seraglio, or harem. Visit its pavilions, which house Islamic holy relics and the imperial collections of china and jewellery. Do not be disappointed at the absence of courtesans from the harem.

Admire the view from Sebaglio point, where Byzantium began and the Byzantine great palace was built.

Belly-dancers are optional in the nightclubs

On the second day, move away from the sea to the greatest of Sinan's monuments in the city, the Süleymaniye, the mosque of Süleyman the Magnificent, and from there to the former church of St Saviour in Chora, now the Kariye Camii, a mosque where the mosaics and frescoes are the illuminated colophon of Byzantine art, of

which Hagia Sophia is the striking first page. Nearby is the Edirnekapi, the Adriano Gate, where Constantine XI, the last Byzantine emperor, is believed to have fallen on May 29, 1453, when Mehmet the Conqueror stormed the walls.

Take a break for lunch at the spice market, Mısr Çarşısı, and spend the afternoon shopping in the Grand Bazaar, the vast covered market. Kapalı Çarşı, where

there is gold as well as dress jewels, carpets, leatherwork and much else. Treat the first visit as an introduction, then return at leisure.

This itinerary can be continued for days. There are dozens of mosques worth visiting, small Byzantine churches, a huge underground cistern, the Genoese tower of Galata,

End your visit with dinner in one of the many restaurants on the shores of the Bosphorus. Some are expensive by Turkish standards, others remarkably modest. My favourite is a simple watering hole in Bebek, a former village.

Drink raki, the anise-flavoured spirit which, tolerant Muslims believe, escapes the prohibition of alcohol imposed by their religion, because it is not expressly mentioned in the Koran. Enjoy the succession of mezes (hors d'oeuvres) follow them up with fish, if you are greedy. Admire the silhouette of an unpretentious 19th-century mosque reflected in the water of the Bosphorus.

New people in Istanbul can be unaware of the city's long and dramatic history. Quite apart from the most prominent monuments — the Roman aqueduct, the great church, later a mosque, of Hagia Sophia, the imperial mosques, the sultans' palaces — there are innumerable lesser relics of the past.

A column erected by Constantine the Great, the Roman emperor, towers over a tram stop. Further along the same street, one comes upon the tombs of three Ottoman sultans. They are reminders that the city was successively capital of the whole Roman Empire, of the Byzantine Empire and, from its capture in 1453 by the Turks under Mehmet II the Conqueror, of the Ottoman Empire.

Istanbul had small beginnings. The city's known history begins with the foundation in the 7th century BC of the Greek city of Byzantium, traditionally by Byzas of Miletus. This early Byzantium had a strong position on the Bosphorus and became rich, but it played a minor part in ancient Greek history.

Its transformation came in AD 324 when Constantine the Great became sole ruler of the Roman Empire and decided to move the capital from Rome to Byzantium.

Remember, however, that

Istanbul is a bustling, working city. Allow time for traffic jams, accustom your ears to the din, and do not be depressed by the urban in-fill of Jerry-built apartment houses and potholed pavements.

Take a break for lunch at the spice market, Mısr Çarşısı, and spend the afternoon shopping in the Grand Bazaar, the vast covered market. Kapalı Çarşı, where

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The Harem: the Sultan's Hall at the Topkapi palace

Peter Strafford looks back at the turbulent history of a city which is more than 2,500 years old

Genoese in the 14th century, is a survival of those days. The city survived sieges by Avars, Arabs and Bulgars. At the opening of the 11th century, it was at the peak of its power.

From then it went into decline, particularly after the defeat of the Byzantine army by the Seljuk Turks at Manzikert in 1081. In 1204 it was sacked by Crusaders and came under "Latin" rule.

In 1261 the Byzantines recovered Constantinople, but they steadily lost power to the Ottoman Turks, who finally took the city on May 29, 1453.

The Turks transformed the city from a Greek Orthodox to a Muslim capital. Hagia Sophia became a mosque, as did many of the other churches.

An Orthodox community remained, however, and has done so to this day.

though much reduced, headed by the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople.

There is also a Jewish community. When in 1492 Ferdinand and Isabella decided to expel the Jews from the newly united Spain, many of them came to the Ottoman Empire, where they were welcomed as bringing an infusion of talent.

Some of their successors are still in Istanbul, still speaking Ladino, and they include some leading businessmen.

Ottoman monuments dominate Istanbul, particularly the great mosque complexes of the earlier sultans and the Western-style palaces built along the Bosphorus last century.

The empire reached its peak in the 16th century under Suleiman the Magnificent, and his mosque, the

Sulemaniye, is one of several masterpieces by Sinan, the supreme Ottoman architect. The Blue Mosque was built on the orders of Ahmet I in the 17th century.

The centre of Ottoman power was the Topkapi palace. Here was the original seat of the Divan, the highest executive and judicial body of the empire, headed by the Grand Vizier, and also the Harem, essentially the living quarters of the sultan, his wives and their children, and the eunuchs who looked after them.

At the beginning of the 17th century the Divan began to meet more often at the Grand Vizier's own residence outside the palace. This was known as the Sublime Porte, from its doorway, and the name came to designate the government as a whole.

By last century, the Topkapi palace was too old-fashioned, and the sultans moved to the Dolmabahce palace on the Bosphorus. When a Turkish republic was established by Atatürk in the 1920s, he used the Dolmabahce as his presidential residence in Istanbul, dying there in 1938.

A Crimean memorial has been restored by a surprising alliance

Revived by goodwill

In the backstreets of what is, after all, the former Byzantium and a city no stranger to ecclesiastical brawls, a holy alliance has been formed among the smart set of Istanbul's expatriate professionals and a community of the stateless and dispossessed. Between them they have managed to irritate many people from the city authorities to the British diplomatic corps and the Bishop of Gibraltar, whose diocese extends from Lisbon to Mongolia.

In particular, they have succeeded in bringing about the near-miraculous restoration of the Crimean Memorial Church in the district of Beyoglu, formerly Pera, which John Freely, the historian of Istanbul, describes as one of the city's one hundred most important buildings. The church, which was founded in 1858 to commemorate the British dead in the Crimean War, is by George Street, the architect of the London law courts, and was paid for by public subscription in Britain.

The restoration is still controversial, and when the Archbishop of Canterbury visits Istanbul next week as the guest of the Orthodox Ecumenical Patriarch, he will disappoint many of his own faithful by not coming to see the church.

The Crimean Church was closed in 1976 by order of the Right Rev John Satterthwaite, the Bishop of Gibraltar, at a time when Istanbul was rocked by urban terrorism and the Anglican community was reduced to a small number of Levantine families. Sunday communion was transferred to a chapel inside the high walls of the British consulate general, a building that once served as Britain's embassy to the Sublime Porte, the Ottoman imperial government.

After that the church was allowed to disintegrate, a victim of neglect and vandalism. Local children threw stones through the stained-glass windows. Most of the furniture was systematically removed. Even the chapel, which was never deconsecrated, was stripped of its valuable Victorian encaustic tiles.

Three years ago, in an effort to find a use for the building, which was feared to be in danger of collapse, the Bishop of Gibraltar responded positively to a scheme put forward by the Istanbul municipality to lease



Landmark: George Street's memorial church of 1858

the building as a cultural centre. Negotiations began.

All reckoned without the enthusiasm of the priest, Father Ian Sherwood, however, and of the congregation, who supported him. Soon after the talks began, they decided to move back into the Crimean

Church in defiance of the bishop.

The view of the Bishop of Gibraltar was that "the idea was 'fantastic' and 'starry-eyed'". There was no point, he said, in propping up an ancient building. He instead put Father Sherwood on probation for an act of desecration.

Restoration proved possible, however, because the foreign community had changed. The

Foreign Office had previously estimated that a survey of the building would alone cost £20,000. But by this time there were expatriates in Istanbul who possessed the skills and were prepared to do it for nothing. Civil engineers who had come to oversee highway construction or the erection of new five-star hotels, climbed up to the king post trusses supporting the roof and declared it to be in decent shape.

The directors of British firms donated money for the restoration of church and vicarage. The event which sparked the move back to the church was the Gulf crisis. Security precautions at the consulate general meant that Sunday

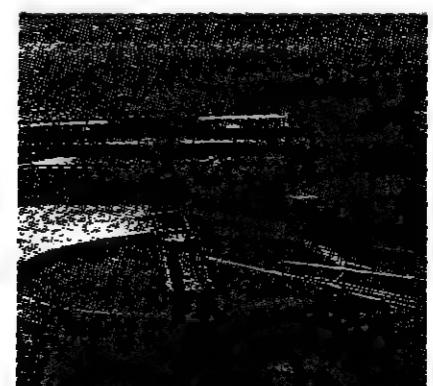
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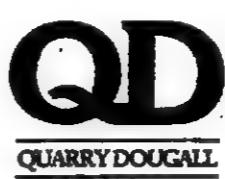
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LAW TIMES

In defence of the Eves

Valerie Grove
catches up with
the fast-moving,
fast-thinking
Helena Kennedy

Picture: ladies and gentlemen of the jury, the law in person. Is it a tall, Oxbridge-educated male or a small, working-class female with a Glaswegian accent? That will be for you to decide on October 29 at *The Times/Dillons* debate, Is the Law Male? to be chaired by Lord Williams of Mostyn, QC, chairman of the Bar Council. Leading for the prosecution will be Helena Kennedy, QC, who has played no small part. "Me? A puir wumman?" as we once heard her plead in a *Granada* TV hypothetical (on surrogate motherhood) in changing the image of the law in her 20 years at the criminal bar.

She did not set out to specialise in defending women driven to kill their violent husbands, though that lately has been her forte. But her forthcoming book, *Eve Was Framed: Women and British Justice* (from Chatto), covers the broader spectrum of women in courtrooms, as defendants, victims and lawyers.

The lady lawyer seen in television drama — who always gets too involved with her client — wears sharp little suits with nipped-in waists. Ms Kennedy favours these herself, and was in a pink suit with plumper when we met. Under her curts (tied back demurely in court) she talks as fast as she thinks, which is at the gallop.

That Helena Kennedy became the nation's favourite Portia — as an outsider thrice over, being female, non-Oxbridge and the daughter of a *Glasgow Daily Record* printer — is remarkable in itself. When she threw up Glasgow University to read for the Bar at Gray's Inn, her perplexed relatives thought she had gone into the catering trade. What she had to do was eat her dinners — a rite of passage among puérile upper-class twins as described in her book. She would do away with all such obsolete habits, she says, along with the wig: which the men cling to not because of the anonymity it confers, but because it disfigures their balding pates. The best use she found for a tatty old wig was to display it in the window of her house (which used to be the late R. D. Laing's), as a burglar told her thives don't like to do legal households.

Whenever a woman steps into court, she says, her fate is sealed: how far does she match up to expectation? Is she a Good Woman, or a Bad Girl? Attitudes of judge and jury may have little to do with the facts. Whatever has happened to her must have been, as with Eve, partly her fault.

Why was she out at night? Why did she let him take her home? Why was she wearing that dress? Why didn't she leave? Why isn't she crying? What does she mean by being pregnant? And most notoriously of all: has she not fragrance? Male judges' sus-



Modest: Helena Kennedy, QC, just "a puir wumman"



Lord Williams of Mostyn

ceptibility to the appearance of women in court, most memorably Mr Justice Caulfield's (*Ms Kennedy calls this chapter "The Fragrant Woman"*), is one aspect. The woman who fails to conform to "good wife" behaviour — for example Lindsay Chamberlain, the dingo baby's mother, who *did not* cry — must be guilty.

Judges are like rabbits caught in the headlights, they can't help going on saying these things'

In harrowingly familiar summaries, Ms Kennedy tells of murdered women re-murdered in court, their reputations traduced so that the killer can "get off with manslaughter because she 'provoked' him. Nobody will forget Mr Justice Miskin's infamous words to Nicholas Boyce, who had calmly chopped up and cooked his wife Christabel's body: "You were a loving husband who was naged beyond endurance." Capital punishment, we now realise, is still sanctioned by judges in this country, for wives who "nag".

In *Eve Was Framed*, Ms Kennedy deliberately avoids feminist jargon. But what she is describing is a *Through the Looking Glass* world, where an actor wins £50,000 for being called boring, a woman hideously trussed and raped gets £1,000 compensation, while her rapist is himself awarded £45,000 for the car crash injuries which allegedly caused his unfortunate personal change.

We often question judges' pronouncements on women and sex — about how they ask for it, and say no, when they mean yes, and how the trauma suffered by the girl grotesquely

INNS AND OUTS

Cameras rolling in

TELEVISION in the courts in England and Wales may not be far away, after the lead taken in Scotland. Much will depend on what success the Bar has in finding an MP high in the private member's ballot to take on its case for lifting the statutory ban on cameras in court. Meanwhile, progress has been made in edging the courts into accepting the communications technology of this century. Two journalists were spotted with tape recorders in the recent Mona Bauwens libel trial (tape recorders have always been banned). However, when they were drawn to the attention of the judge, Mr Justice Drake, he said he did not object to their having been used, as long as the reporters used them to check their notes and not for broadcasting. He also made no objection to two courtroom artists sitting in court and sketching the proceedings as they took place. Normally they have to rush out and try to commit their memories to canvas.

Polish first
THE British Centre for English Legal Studies in Warsaw is launched this week — the first academic institution in Eastern Europe to spring from the new links between lawyers from Eastern and Western Europe since the Iron Curtain came down. The centre will offer a one-year course in English and European Community law for young Polish lawyers. The best 12 graduates will have three-month placements in British firms. The British government will help to fund the centre by giving £52,000 on a pound-for-pound basis. The centre is now appealing for help in raising its £52,000, a target that must be met in the next few months. Donations go to Juris Anglicus Scientia, 16 Ridgmount Gardens, Bloomsbury, London WC1E 7AR.

TV training
HOT on the heels of the launch last week of Accountancy TV comes news that the joint Law Society-College of Law television venture, Legal Network Television (LNTV), will start broadcasting in late November. LNTV will produce two half-hour programmes weekly, concentrating on education and training. The programmes, which will go out on BBC-Select's night-time service, will be "in-clear" for the first two months and thereafter "encrypted" for reception by subscribers only. LNTV suggests that users should record the programmes and incorporate

SALLY SOAMES
HELENA KENNEDYEVE WAS FRAMED
WOMEN AND BRITISH JUSTICE

Publish and be damned: a look at women in courtrooms

will not go away and the law, says Ms Kennedy, must begin to take some account of women's lives and how they differ from men's. "Prosecutors challenge women — if you were so badly abused, how could you look after your children, and go to work?" and "Why didn't you leave?" — not understanding the long-term effects of violence, the crippling state of low self-esteem and chronic powerlessness." But women are not by any means a homogenous group, and Ms Kennedy would agree that some behaviour in indefensible ways over men, for example the ones who write love letters to the Yorkshire Ripper. She has defended men charged with rape, and secured their acquittal.

We are told the legal system is changing. Ms Kennedy says the women coming into the profession, in greater numbers than ever, "no longer feel they have to see the world through their male colleagues' eyes to succeed, but are prepared to see through the eyes of the saddest and most powerless victims". But there are still only 19 women among 426 circuit judges; and even the admirable women at the very top, like Lord Justice Butler-Sloss, are "reluctant to rock the professional boat". To become

a circuit judge, away for months at a time, is not easy for anyone who, like Ms Kennedy, the wife of a doctor, has three young children. In the Virago book, *Balancing Acts*, she wrote: "Motherhood is like some skeleton kept in the cupboard, and most of us collaborate in keeping our children invisible." She seems to manage by being always on the run. I last saw her dashing between courtrooms at the Old Bailey where the female figure of Justice oversees all manner of crime.

Le crime, in French, is a masculine word. Malefactors are predominantly male and — who can dispute it? — inside the courtroom remains, wigs and all, a world still run by men.

Such exceptions prove the rule that, in the UK, advocates usually remain on amicable terms in court with learned friends. So prized are the reputations of counsel for civility towards each other that in 1988 two Northern Ireland QCs were each awarded £50,000 libel damages for a newspaper article that falsely suggested they had squabbled in a shop about which of them should have the opportunity to buy the last interrupted by the prosecuting attorney, who had "farted about 100 times".

By contrast, it is important to bear in mind that advocates should not get on too close terms with an opponent. In 1985, the California Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by a defendant convicted of assault with intent to commit rape. The successful ground was that, unknown to him during the trial, there was "an ongoing dating relationship" between his counsel and the prosecutor. The court was concerned that this relationship might make defence counsel "reluctant to engage in abrasive confrontation with opposing counsel during settlement negotiations and trial advocacy".

To suggest that any counsel practising at the libel bar might be guilty of being insufficiently abrasive would, of course, be grossly defamatory.

● The author is a practising barrister and a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

When learned friends fall out in court

THE jury's failure to reach a verdict in Mona Bauwens's libel case against *The People* over an article suggesting that David Mellor should not have associated socially with her was a triumph for the newspaper.

Juries almost always reward libel plaintiffs who are rich or vain enough to gamble heavy legal costs by reviving for popular consumption a newspaper article long forgotten by everybody except the complainant.

What made this case of special interest to lawyers was the content of the closing speech by Richard Harley QC on the plaintiff's behalf. He attacked the forensic methods adopted for the defendant by George Carman QC. Mr Harley complained that Mr Carman presented "a music-hall turn as a stand-up comic". His cross-examination of the plaintiff was a "verbal mugging" that was "cruel and cowardly". His closing speech "painted a crude picture" of Mr Mellor. Not every advocate has unmitigated admiration for the eloquence, brevity and relevance of his opponent's submissions, but it is rare for one counsel to comment in stark terms on the performance of another.

Acrimonious disputes between counsel are not unknown. Sir Henry Hawkins, prosecuting in the perjury trial of the Tichborne claimant in 1873, recalled that his "opponent sought day by day some cause of quarrel with me. At times he was most insulting, and grew almost hourly worse, until I was compelled, in order to stop his insults, to declare openly that I would never speak to him again on this side of the grave, and I never did".

In 1908, High Court proceedings were "disurbed by an outbreak of fistfights between two King's Counsel". In a 1956 judgment, the Court of Appeal lamented that the trial had been marred by a constant "wrangling or quarrelling or bickering between counsel".

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Cicero might welcome guidance on what courts in the United States have regarded as professional fouls.

In recent years, counsel have been found to be in contempt by American courts for a variety of unflattering comments about the professional abilities and ethics of their opponents. The Supreme Court of Indiana pronounced in 1978 that defence counsel should not tell the jury that the prosecutor was "so lacking in mental capacity as not being able to find his way to the toilet".

A prosecutor who suggested it would be pointless "to go on a search party with defence counsel for truth" was criticised by the Supreme Court of Kansas in 1975. The District Court of Appeal in Florida concluded in 1989 that a defence attorney should not have "asked the jury if they would buy a used car from the prosecutor".

When your opponent declines to agree to the adjournment of a hearing, it was suggested the Supreme Court of Indiana when disbarring a lawyer in 1978, inappropriate for an advocate to respond: "You snake son of a bitch, that leaves but one thing for me to do, to go down and load up both barrels of my gun, and I'll getcha."

Last May, a New York judge fined a male attorney for telling his female opponent during the taking of evidence from a witness: "I don't have to talk to you, little lady." In 1988, a California defence lawyer announced he was to appear in the case of a client convicted of breaking and entering because, he alleged, his closing speech to the jury was interrupted by the prosecuting attorney, who had "farted about 100 times".

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No power over legal aid order

Regina v Isleworth Crown Court, Ex parte Willington
Before Lord Justice McCowan and Mr Justice Jowitt [Judgment July 28]
The Divisional Court did not have jurisdiction to entertain judicial review of the decision of a crown court judge to restate a prior legal aid order.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court held in refusing an application for judicial review brought by Ken Willington of the decision of Judge Miller on June 22, 1992, revoking the discharge of legal aid previously discharged on June 17, 1992.

Mr Richard Gordon for Mr Willington; Mr Stephen Richards for the crown court; Mr Andrew Colman for the prosecution.

LORD JUSTICE McCOWAN said that Mr Willington was charged with two counts of fraudulent trading and a further nine counts of obtaining money by deception. He instructed solicitors. By letter of June 4 and an application on June 12 the solicitors made an application for an adjournment on the basis that the defence was not ready to proceed. That application was refused.

On the same day Mr Willington applied for the transfer of his legal aid certificate since he had lost all confidence in the solicitors. That application was refused.

On June 17, Mr Willington applied to Judge Miller to have his legal aid certificate discharged. He was represented on that occasion by another firm of solicitors. The certificate was discharged but the judge again refused to adjourn the

trial. On June 18, Mr Willington approached his present solicitors. They instructed counsel to appear on June 22 who applied for the case to be adjourned to allow proper preparation of the defence.

The judge refused the application although the judge indicated that a short adjournment would be allowed for Mr Willington, who was not then legally aided or represented generally, to obtain appeal and make an application for legal aid.

Counsel informed the court that any application for legal aid would be made for Mr Willington's present solicitors, that being the firm of solicitors of Mr Willington's choice.

The judge stated that the case was suitable for legal aid and he purported to remit Mr Willington's original legal aid certificate, previously discharged on June 17, by reissuing his order discharging the original legal aid certificate.

It was contended on behalf of Mr Willington that the judge had no jurisdiction to revoke a previous discharge of a legal aid certificate; that the judge had no jurisdiction to reinstate a legal aid certificate once discharged; that the effect of the judge's order was to circumvent the right of a person entitled to representation to select a solicitor under section 3(2)(1)(a) of the Legal Aid Act 1988 and the judge had no power to select the legal representative of a person appearing before him contrary to his wishes.

Two questions arose in the application:
(1) Did the Divisional Court

have jurisdiction to hear the application and

(2) If the answer to (1) was yes, whether the judge had jurisdiction to do what he did.

The Lordships only heard argument on (1) since they were of the view that if there was no jurisdiction it was pointless and wrong to consider (2) since if Mr Willington was convicted that could be a point which the Court of Appeal, Criminal Division, might have to decide.

The point Mr Gordon sought to make was that the right to grant legal aid was not exclusive to the crown court since the magistrates could also grant it. He then went back to section 29(3) and argued that the words "other than its jurisdiction in matters relating to trial on indictment" meant other than exclusive jurisdiction.

In his Lordship's judgment section 4(1) did not incorporate the words "exclusive".

Finally Mr Gordon submitted that if Mr Willington's application was refused and a trial took place and he was convicted there was no certainty that any appeal by him would be refused.

Mr Justice Jowitt delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Bindman & Partners, Treasury Solicitor, CPS, Acton.

jurisdiction, a right to apply for judicial review of that decision lay to the Divisional Court.

In his Lordship's judgment the court there had not done that and no extension of the law was necessary for the decision in that case.

Mr Gordon's next point was based on section 46 of the Supreme Court Act 1981. The side-note to which read "the exclusive jurisdiction of crown court in trial on indictment".

As to their Lordships' jurisdiction, it was necessary to consider section 29(3) of the Supreme Court Act 1981 which provided: "In relation to the jurisdiction of the crown court, other than its jurisdiction in matters relating to trial on indictment" meant other than exclusive jurisdiction.

In his Lordship's judgment section 4(1) did not incorporate the words "exclusive".

The point Mr Gordon sought to make was that the right to grant legal aid was not exclusive to the crown court since the magistrates could also grant it. He then went back to section 29(3) and argued that the words "other than its jurisdiction in matters relating to trial on indictment" meant other than exclusive jurisdiction.

Finally Mr Gordon submitted that if Mr Willington's application was refused and a trial took place and he was convicted there was no certainty that any appeal by him would be refused.

Mr Justice Jowitt delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Bindman & Partners, Treasury Solicitor, CPS, Acton.

Disclosing wardship documents

In re M (a Minor)
Before Lord Justice Balcombe, Lord Justice Leggatt and Sir John Megaw [Judgment July 31]

In deciding whether documents in wardship proceedings should be disclosed to a former ward, two issues (a) that the former ward wished to continue proceedings and (b) that it was in the public interest that all relevant information should be available in those proceedings, outweighed any detriment to children by the possibility that in future such cases witnesses, and in particular professional witnesses, would feel inhibited from being totally frank.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by Leeds City Council against a decision of Mr Justice Field on January 31, 1992.

In his judgment on August 16, 1991 that the wardship documents should be disclosed for the purpose only of applying for legal aid, of obtaining such professional advice as was necessary in relation to the proposed proceedings.

Mr Shaun Spencer, QC and Mr James Goss for the former ward; Mr James Wadsworth, QC and Mr Julian Picton for Leeds City Council.

LORD JUSTICE BALCOMBE said that in the present state of the authorities, and subject to anything that might be said by the House of Lords should the question come before them, he could summarise the principles applicable to the disclosure of material used in proceedings relating

to children as follows:

1 The interest of the particular child concerned would always be the most important factor, since it was to protect those interests that the court imposed the curtain of privacy.

2 Where the child was still a minor, the court would have to decide where his interests lay, although the older the child, the more relevant would be his own views and wishes.

3 When the child concerned had attained majority, he alone, unless mentally incompetent, was entitled to decide what were his own views and wishes. That was the inevitable consequence under the law of the attainment of adult status.

4 If, as was usually the case, the

material was to be disclosed for use in other proceedings, the public interest in the administration of justice required that all relevant information should be available for use in those proceedings.

5 If it was the case, that in particular proceedings relating to children, information had been obtained on an express assurance of confidentiality, that must also be a very relevant factor. It would, however, be most undesirable for such an express assurance to be given unless the information could not otherwise be obtained.

6 Where no such express assurance had been given, persons who gave evidence in child proceedings could normally assume that their evidence would remain confidential. They were not entitled to

assume, however, that it would remain confidential in all circumstances.

His Lordship shared the view expressed by Lord Justice Ralph Gibson in *Brown v Matthews* (1990) Ch 622, 672) as to the attitude of persons involved in a professional capacity with children.

Clearly if social workers and others in a like position believed that the evidence they gave in child proceedings would in all circumstances remain confidential, then the sooner they were dismissed of that belief the better.

Lord Justice Leggatt and Sir John Megaw delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Mrs Helen Marshall, Leeds; McAra & Co, Leeds.

Calculating life sentence tariff

Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Parker
Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Tucker [Judgment July 6]

The Home Secretary was entitled, in the exercise of his discretion, to calculate a life prisoner's sentence tariff on the basis that the murderer committed had been premeditated even if the jury had indicated that they had convicted him of a spur-of-the-moment killing.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, dismissing an application by Norman Parker for a declaration that the secretary of state's decision to apply a tariff of

20 years to his sentence in 1970 of life imprisonment for murder was unreasonable.

M

Mr Jonathan Llewelyn Davies

and Mr David Panwick, QC, for the secretary of state.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS

said that the applicant had argued that he had been in prison for longer than could possibly be justified because the secretary of state had fixed his tariff on the basis which he had originally flavoured because the verdict of the jury could only be taken as meaning that the killing had been carried out on the spur of the moment.

The question was whether, even if the jury had found the murder to

have been on the spur of the moment, the secretary of state was entitled to fix the tariff at what he was entitled to look at other mitigating factors, including the evidence and the views of the trial judge and the Lord Chief Justice as to what the tariff should be.

In his Lordship's judgment, the secretary of state in the exercise of his discretion was entitled to take all those matters into account. Unless it could be demonstrated that he had not given proper weight to what the jury had found, the Divisional Court would not interfere.

Mr Justice Tucker agreed.

Solicitors: Russell & Hallmark, Worcester; Treasury Solicitor.

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Benefits: The company car is the most widespread benefit, going to 84% of junior lawyers, 94% of the middle category, and 99% of senior lawyers.

Bonuses: For junior lawyers average £4,000; for senior lawyers £10,000. Subsidized mortgages are given to about 16% mainly in the banking and financial services industries. Share-option schemes are a major benefit at the senior level where the average value is £6,354. (This benefit is not included in our total remuneration figures.)

Sex: In-house lawyers still tend to be male; they constitute about 80% overall. At the senior level the figure is 90%. And the men are paid more. Among Senior Legal Advisers, for instance, men earn on average £90,000; women £82,000.

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Find answers for Europe

Now that Europe dominates both the political and the economic agendas, The Times Law Awards 1992 competition, sponsored by the City law firm Freshfields, has law and the single market as its subject. The issue is described by John Davies, the managing partner of Freshfields' Brussels office, as of "first-rank importance".

He says: "Whatever the outcome of the Maastricht treaty or the future of the ERM, the single market will still be substantially completed in legislative terms on January 1 and this has considerable implications for lawyers. Already a vast body of European Community law, the *acquis communautaire*, operates throughout the community. One big issue is how those laws and future laws can be effectively enforced."

After recent heated debate, the judges of this year's law awards competition will welcome some cooler, more considered analysis. Entrants, who should be students under 35 years (see rules), are invited to submit by November 22 an article of no more than 800 words on "The Single Market – Is it Possible Without a Single Legal System?"

The first prize is £3,000 and a two-week placement at Freshfields. The second prize is £2,000 and the third £1,000. There will be £250 prizes for the three runners-up. The competition judges will be Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor, John Grieves, the senior partner at Freshfields, Michael Leifer, a GEC director, and Peter Stothard, the editor of *The Times*. The winners will be announced at an awards dinner in the new year and the winning entry will be published in *The Times*.

No matter what the "froth" (in John Major's words) of debate about a European super-state, Mr. Davies em-



Judging: Lord Mackay



Judging: John Grieves

phasises there is still commitment in the business community to the notion of a "common market" based on a "level playing field". An important dimension to the topic is whether that level playing field needs a single legal system to give it authority.

Of course, Euro-sceptics may invoke the newly fashionable idea of subsidiarity and argue that, even conceding the inevitability of the single market, it is still possible to operate

1. The competition is open to all students and anybody who is in training for a legal career, except employees of Freshfields, *Times* Newspapers and News International and their families. Article clerks and pupil barristers are eligible. Entrants must be under 35 years of age.

2. The *Times* and Freshfields have the right to publish or reproduce, at any time, all or part of any article entered for the awards.

3. The article must be the sole

creation and original work of the entrant. The *Times* and Freshfields reserve the right to delete or omit from any published article anything that in the absolute discretion of The *Times* and/or Freshfields should not be published on editorial or legal grounds.

4. Only one entry per person will be allowed.

5. All entries will be acknowledged but not returned. The organisers of the competition accept no responsibility for

substantially through national parliaments and legislatures. Laws must be backed by public opinion. Given the disenchantment with Europe, support would be withheld for legislation coming direct from the community institutions.

If the legal system is to remain credible, sovereignty of existing national legislatures must be maintained. That, after all, is the democratic way. "But is it?" Mr Davies asks. "If you are

concerned with democracy, it is said by many that this is best served by increasing the European Parliament's power so that European legislation genuinely reflects the views of the majority of Europe's elected representatives."

The UK does not have a

unified legal system. Are the anomalies, such as different Sunday trading rules in Scotland, a hindrance to trade or an acknowledgement of different cultures? The relationship

between Scottish law and the

system south of the border, as well as the lessons of the American federal system, may give examples of alternatives to Europe's present arrangements. Entrants may also like to consider the position of the European Court of Justice," Mr Davies says.

Greater cohesion in criminal law may also be needed. As recent events in Italy have shown, the tentacles of organised crime could become stronger and more widespread. Does society need a single legal system to fight this menace more effectively?

In discussing these and other issues entries should be concise, lively and logical. Originality is likely to score better with the judges than plodding predictability.

Entry forms are available from law tutors and university careers offices. Alternatively, entrants may call Freshfields' helpline, 071-832 7288 to obtain a form.

EDWARD FENNELL

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The report says legal aid is still available only "where solicitors choose for commercial reasons to provide it".

In the 1970s there was a

bright flowering of developments. The Labour government was willing to improve funding and encourage the creation of law centres and advice services. This was the era also of community action and an influx of ideas on how law could help to defeat poverty. The group was founded in 1971 and for 21 years has tried to promote this type of legal practice.

Successive governments

refused to step outside the

narrow, solicitor-centred

model of what the state

should provide. Much of the

new report repeats the

shocking statistics of

unmet legal need, long in the

public domain but ignored.

In the past decade the

number of law centres has

remained static and they

have continually been ex-

A report calls for services to cater for the consumer

Government-sponsored research found that in industrial tribunals, where up to 40,000 people a year claim unfair dismissal and discrimination, defendant employers are almost always legally represented, while, with the decline of trade unionism, only a few

attorneys are.

The research proved that, as proceedings have grown more legalistic, a lawyer significantly enhances prospects of success. However, the expense and inappropriateness of extending legal aid to tribunals has meant a refusal by the state to find another way to even the odds between the parties – what the report calls the "unacceptable" gift of "a manifestly unfair advantage to the powerful and wealthy".

The group concludes that services must be shaped to the needs of consumers rather than providers. Representation in industrial tribunals, for example, would be one of the functions of the group's proposed "community legal centres", funded by central government and employing lawyers and other advisers.

Private practice would carry on in the work it does best: family law, crime and personal injury. However, the group says together with law centres, advice agencies, enforcement agencies such as the Commission for Racial Equality, and directly salaried services, lawyers' public work should be planned and coordinated, not left to the vagaries of legal economics.

Legal aid, too, would be put on a public service basis and practitioners given parity with civil service lawyers. Our existing legal aid scheme is long outmoded, and, the group says, running the old jalopy on a shoestring is a dangerous and false economy.

SALLY HUGHES
• A Strategy for Justice publicly funded legal services in the 1990s, £9.95 from Legal Action Group

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No Agencies

Doubts over three key forwards give selectors a chance to experiment

England likely to go for Hynes

By DAVID HANDS, RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

ENGLAND'S selectors faced a dilemma when they met last night to choose the team to play Canada at Wembley on October 17, and the overall squad which will train at Castlecroft, Wolverhampton, on Sunday. They had to balance the prestige of playing in a full international — caps will be awarded against Canada for the first time — against their own specific team-building requirements.

There is no prospect of underrating the Canadians after their fears during the 1991 World Cup. But they have played only one international since then and have been affected by injury, retirement and unavailability. However hard they have trained, they will be short of match experience together.

England, for their part, must reach a stage where they examine the credentials of a new generation at the highest level and the game at Wembley seems to offer just such an opportunity. Two members of last season's pack, on their own admission, lack match fitness while a third, Brian Moore, has been hit by injury so recently that there seems little point in risking him when the South Africans are just around the corner.

Moore may not agree, since he cherishes every England appearance. "The shoulder joint has improved remarkably well in just two days," he said yesterday, referring to the injury which forced him out of Saturday's match between Harlequins and West Hartlepool. "There is a slight tear and bad bruising but I am thinking of playing on Saturday against London Scottish." Nonetheless, it would do no harm to rest him and give John Oliver, his perennial deputy, a third cap while creating the opportunity for another

Hynes, who played for an England XV against Leicester last month, appears to be the favourite but the selectors will also seek some balance in their pack. They will not wish to draft in too many newcomers since this is, after all, an international to be won as conclusively as possible.

□ Nick Popplewell, the Greystones prop who played so well on Ireland's tour of New Zealand last summer, may miss Leinster's game against the Australians on October 17. Popplewell has a heel injury and his Irish squad colleague, Philip Lawlor, has a torn calf muscle.



Some way to go: Leonard says he is not yet fit enough for international rugby

Harlequins to comment on incident

HARLEQUINS will respond later this week to a request to comment on the incident last month involving Simon Dear and Dean Ryan, of Wasps. Dear, the Harlequins lock, went off after clashing with Ryan at a lineout.

Colin Heridge, the Harlequins secretary, said: "Middlesex, the controlling constituent body are acting under the new law which gives a union the right to investigate actions which are undetected by the referee."

Ryan said: "I banged into Simon, but it was purely routine arm waving. These things go on all the time at lineouts."

□ Richard Loe, the controversial All Black prop, will face a formal enquiry after he appeared to gouge the eyes of a rival player, the New Zealand Rugby Football Union announced yesterday.

Greg Cooper, the All Black and Otago full back, had to leave the field after Loe, playing for Waikato, appeared to injure him in a first division match on Saturday.

WRU decision makers should dust off their thinking caps

BY GERALD DAVIES

WHEN is an international rugby match not an international rugby match? When Wales play Italy for the first time tomorrow, apparently. The Welsh Rugby Union (WRU) has decided not to award international caps for the game.

This is a great pity. Just when the executive was giving room for optimism and confidence in its administration, it slips on a banana skin.

A couple of reasons have been given. The first is that it is merely a "preparation" match. The other is that the importance of the Welsh cap has been so devalued at late that the one way of reviving this currency is to limit the supply. Caps should not be allotted for games which are not thought to be of the required standard.

Neither of these reasons stands up to much scrutiny. Is it not asking for trouble to deem a match against another country mere "preparation"? It does Italy less than justice, and lends Wales an eminence they hardly deserve.

The haphazard distribution of caps against what might have been thought less worthy opposition, has had only marginal bearing on the diminishing value of a Welsh cap. It is the careless dishing out of caps within Wales which has caused the distortion. Poor, inconsistent selection in the three seasons, 1989 to 1991, allowed 57 players to be selected for the 18 matches the senior side played. Pride in the honour was diluted.

If Wales will not award caps for tomorrow's match, the same principle cannot apply for the next World Cup, when, in order to qualify, they play Italy.

There is a potential for huge embarrassment, too. If Italy happened to win next week's match, the many Brachis and Antoniazzi who have lined the valleys with Espresso cups could be forgiven a joke at their adopted country's expense.

Oxford University returned from their Far East tour last night having lost their final game 42-25 to a Japanese selection in Osaka, but with victories over a Hong Kong Presidents XV, Waseda University and Kobe Steel.

THE North have added five players to their training squad at Wakefield tomorrow, in preparation for the game a week later against Wales B at Pontypool (David Hands writes). They include John Fletcher, the Tynehead centre and a newcomer to divisional rugby, who will join the Newcastle Gosforth pair, Steve Douglas and Paul Thompson, David Cooke, of West Hartlepool, and Jon Eagle, from Leeds.

The additions have been forced on the North because the Under-21 international between England and Ireland on the same day has robbed them of three backs; in addition, Thompson, a tight-head prop, has attracted attention by his effective play for Newcastle, visitors in both their league matches this season.

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RACING

Longchamp result provides puzzle for handicappers

By PHIL MCLENNAN

SUNDAY'S Cigé Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe is proving a headache for the senior handicappers of Europe as they try to unravel the precise merit of the Longchamp showpiece.

User Friendly, the gallant runner-up to Subotica, will be widely hailed as the season's champion middle-distance three-year-old, having comfortably beaten her main rivals for that title, St Jovite and Dr Devious, in Paris.

However, Ciaran Kennedy, the senior Irish handicapper, believes there are question marks over a literal form interpretation of the race.

"I wish to take nothing away from the first two but my personal view is that both St Jovite and Dr Devious ran some way below their best," Kennedy said.

The ground was very soft and the time slow. The third (Vert Amadej) and fifth (Saganac) both started at big prices and seemed to show much-improved form.

"Having said that, one or two horses always seem to show substantial improvement in the Arc — Magic

Night was put up 7lb for finishing second to Suave Dancer last year but has failed to run up to that mark since."

Whatever the handicappers' verdict, Clive Brittan reported yesterday that User Friendly had recovered well from Sunday's exertions.

"My staff have rung from France and told me that she ate up last night and that she has shown no signs of having had a 'hard race,'" Brittan said.

After viewing videos of the race, Brittan remains convinced User Friendly was unlucky to lose her unbeaten record. "There just wasn't the pace we anticipated in the race and, though I don't want to take anything away from the winner, I'm sure we would have won had they gone a bit faster."

Brittan confirmed that owner Bill Greely will keep User Friendly on the go next season and the trainer is eyeing all the best races between one and a quarter and one and three quarter miles.

"She's well capable of winning at a whole range of distances and I'm sure her targets will include the Eclipse, King George and the Arc again," Brittan said.

The trainer also has a formidable hand of fillies for next year's classics with Sayedati foremost among them. However, Godfrey Gibbs, the Jockey Club's senior handicapper, believes Sayedati may have been flattened by her Cheveley Park Stakes defeat of Lyric Fantasy. "My first impression is that Lyric Fantasy ran well below her best and I can only rate Sayedati about 118," Gibbs said. "I shall be keeping Lyric Fantasy on 122 or 123."

Sunday's group one Prix Marcel Boussac was a sub-standard affair, according to Gibbs, with the winner, Criquette Head's Gold Splash, earning a mark of only 111 or 112.

As far as the colts are concerned, Gibbs believes Tenby, cut from 10-1 to 8-1 favourite for the Derby yesterday by Ladbrokes, earned a rating of 122 with his Grand Criterium victory, only a pound behind Zafonic.

3.20 EBF HURST GREEN MASTEN STAKES

(2-Y-0 colts & geldings: £2,180; 60 (13))

1 2400 ANGUS DUNDEE 15 (D.F.) 6 Colt 6-0 A McLean 7
2 400 BARRY 13 (P.F.) 5 Geld 6-0 W. Cawley 12
3 2000 BURGESS 17 (P.F.) 5 Geld 6-0 D. Williams 3
4 2000 CHERYL HUNTER 11 (M) 5 Geld 6-0 D. Williams 3
5 2000 DUNTERSGROUNDR 10 (M) 5 Geld 6-0 D. Williams 3
6 2000 ELLIOTT 17 (P.F.) 5 Geld 6-0 D. Williams 3
7 2000 KARACHI 6 (S) 5 Geld 6-0 G. Parker 11
8 2000 MUSTANG 9 (P) 5 Geld 6-0 W. Cawley 10
9 2000 RYAN 7 (P.F.) 5 Geld 6-0 D. Williams 3
10 2000 ROYAL INTERNAL 7 (M) 5 Geld 6-0 T. Sprake 8
11 2000 SAWYER 15 (P) 5 Geld 6-0 D. Williams 3
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Mitchell Platts sees successful times ahead for European Tour after victory in the Solheim Cup

Women's golf ready for a revival

EUROPE's women golfers took a gigantic stride towards rebuilding a flourishing professional circuit when they overwhelmed the United States in the Solheim Cup at Dalmahoy on Sunday.

The victory renewed the ambitions of the Women Professional Golfers' European Tour (WPGET), following four years of frustration when, for one reason or another, its schedule dwindled from 28 tournaments to nine.

It would not be right to attach all the blame to sponsors tightening their money-belts, for golf has mostly survived the recession. The WPGET lost friends and supporters because some members began to give the impression that the game owed them a living.

There has been no suggestion of that this year. The European players had transformed their image prior to their arrival at Dalmahoy. They prepared and played as a united force, unlike two years ago in Florida, where one player arrived less than 48 hours before the start and others failed to blend together.

Mickey Walker, Europe's captain, made it clear that such an outlook could not be tolerated again. She demanded, and received, the total co-operation of the team. Pam Wright, the Scot who plays regularly in the United States, demonstrated her support by paying a \$10,000 fine to the LPGA, so she could prepare for the Solheim Cup by competing in the British Open the previous week.

The reward for Wright, should she decide to play more frequently in Europe, and her team-mates is likely to be known by December. Andrea Doyle, the executive director of the WPG European Tour, is confident that Europe's win will encourage several sponsors with whom she is already negotiating to sign on the dotted line.

"We are aiming to build up to 28 events again and I am now convinced we can accomplish that," Doyle said. "I said when I took over in September of last year that I didn't have a magic wand, which is still the case, but we now have the best



High flyer: jubilant European players hold Walker aloft as they celebrate their Solheim Cup win at Dalmahoy on Sunday

golfers in the world, as we proved at Dalmahoy. I think we are on our way now, recession or no recession, and my aim is for the players to have regular competition from April through to October."

Mark McCormack of the International Management Group, witnessed Europe's win and he had no hesitation in declaring it to be a watershed for the women's game.

"It will do for European golf what winning the Ryder Cup did for the men," he said. "This will provide them with the momentum to go out and secure whatever they want."

What is all the more com-

forting is that Laura Davies, arguably the best player in the world, and Walker maintained before the match began that Europe would win. Walker was delighted.

"We outplayed the best the very best, the Hall-of-Famers and the major champions, and it's incredible, wonderful," she said. "It's not a miracle because we have the talent, but I think the Americans must be in shock. What we are looking forward to now is The Greenbrier, in West Virginia, in two years' time, because we want to show we can beat them on their home soil as well."

Walker will be the captain again. There can be no other choice. She is not only an inspirational leader, but a fine politician. Walker refused to become entangled in a protracted debate after Alice Miller, her American counterpart, spoke of a "week of adversity" and of them being "a little bit of disarray from the European team." Miller felt that the format was wrong because two players were excluded from playing in the foursomes and the fourballs on each of the first two days.

She sees no reason, however, to increase the number of players from ten to twelve to the tactical option of leaving our players.

Walker, of course, used the rule book to her advantage in Scotland, but Europe won at Dalmahoy because they played better golf than their opponents. They have erased their second-class image.

Juli Inkster, one of the American players, was also less than pleased. She said: "There was a fiery relationship between the teams. I don't see any reason why two players should be forced to sit out and I don't think it's very sportsmanlike to do that. I don't think some of their players act the same way in the States as they act here." Deb Richard, another US player, was visibly, and verbally, angry on the first tee with the starter simply because he failed to pronounce her name correctly.

Walker said that there were several other things that hap-

Davies and Co highlight snub by broadcasters

By PETER BARNARD

The books pages and the television arts programmes have been busy of late dissecting new theories about the demise or otherwise of feminism. Perhaps the argument should spread to the sports pages, given the curious case of the missing golf over the weekend.

Pre-match hype, mostly generated by the Americans, had suggested that the European women might as well not bother to turn up for the Solheim Cup. This made Europe's spectacular victory all the more energising, even if all we got to see of it on the terrestrial channels was less than two minutes tacked on to the end of the television news. Not so much history as mystery.

It was not as if the BBC's *Grandstand* on Saturday had much in the way of compelling alternatives.

There were the usual racecards, plus the Bath triathlon and a recording of Richie Woodhall's fight for the world middleweight title. Interesting, but hardly epoch-making.

Given the saturation coverage handed to the Ryder Cup, one would hope that the imbalance between that and the equivalent women's contest will be put right in future years, especially now that Laura Davies and the rest of the European team have shown that anything the men can do, they can do at least as well.

The highlight of the weekend on television was boxing, though not the Saturday afternoon version. In the evening we had, live on ITV, Nigel Benn's trip to Italy for the WBC super-middleweight world title clash with Mauro Galvano.

An event which amply demonstrated what a farce boxing has become.

The summariser, Jim Watt, said early on that there was no use in going to Italy hoping for a points decision, but by the end of the third round, which turned out to be the end of the fight, any sort of decision had taken second place to the antics over how it was reached.

Before there was any verdict at all, we had a conversation along the following



Benn: chaotic scenes

Europeans possessed with the Solheim spirit

By PATRICIA DAVIES

THEY played like women possessed. Fed up with being written off, patronised and generally downgraded, the women of the European Solheim Cup team were bound together by a desire to dent what they saw as American arrogance in a way that could not be ignored, dismissed or explained away. They were on a mission to prove they were winners.

From the moment Laura Davies hit the second of two immense drives on to the first green — no other player was within 80 yards in two — the intentions were clear. The Europeans did not just want to beat the Americans, they wanted to mangle them.

Davies did it leading from the front, like some super-

charged Seve, and she never had to look back to check on the support. It was all around her.

Florence Descampe, the team loner, who had lost to Beth Daniel, led the charge to embrace Catrin Nilmark when she holed the winning putt. Later, as they all rushed off to bring in the last two matches, a spectator said: "What's the hurry? It doesn't matter now."

Descampe's retort said it all. "Winning is not enough. We have to get every point we can." With that, she was away — like the rest of the team — to make sure Alison Nicholas, who had been at Lake Nona, by Mickey Walker, the captain, by the players and the caddies, and by their families and supporters.

The experience turned them into a real team at ease with each other and appreciative of each other's qualities. "We're friends," Davies said.

Of the seven players who played at Lake Nona, only Alison Nicholas, facing an inspired Juli Inkster, did not win her singles. All ten of the Europeans won, including Kitrina Douglas, who played only once and could not recover from a nervous start against Deb Richard.

In August, Alfredsson won the IBM Open in Stockholm and someone said: "What about the Solheim Cup now?" "We're going to beat those

in the third match, explained that Neumann and Reid were in the pressure positions at the bottom because they were the two calmest members of the team. "Mind you, that's not saying much this week," Johnson said.

Two years ago, in the first Solheim Cup at Lake Nona, Helen Alfredsson, like several others in her side, was uncertain of herself and her right to be in the company of the likes of Pat Bradley and Betsy King. She was not exactly subdued in Florida — she is by nature too exuberant and noisy for that — but she was a very green Swede. Not any more.

In August, Alfredsson won the IBM Open in Stockholm and someone said: "What about the Solheim Cup now?"

She still covered miles in support and, as the team mimic, raised plenty of smiles. Gus Thomas, her husband and caddie, was there with a consoling hug but Douglas knew she was a winner, too. "I'm just glad my result didn't matter," she said.

There were European Tour members at Dalmahoy from Australia, Italy, Ireland and Sri Lanka, as well as Britain. All were welcome in the European team room, which was open house for the playing of pool, drinking of coffee, reading of newspapers and sharing of good-natured banter.

Whatever made her players feel comfortable, Walker allowed. "My problem is hypnotising them down," she said before the match. Afterwards,

she did not care. She just beamed.

Alfredsson led the dancing in defeat in Florida and, on Sunday, led Nilmark in a sinuous Swedish version of the Olézabla Ryder Cup semi-final. Nilmark had a Swedish flag in her hair and spent the night wearing a cap with an embroidered badge reading: "Cátrin, I won the Cup, Nilmark".

Pam Wright, a quiet Scot, was nearly as noisy as Alfredsson as the side ran through its repertoire of football chants.

Catherine Lacoste, president of the Tour and once a competitor without peer, summed it all up as she stood enraptured with a permanent smile nearly as wide and as satisfied as Walker's. "This is a moment of pure joy."

ICE HOCKEY

Wasps make advance in shoot-out

CARDIFF Devils will play the holders, Nottingham Panthers, while Durham Wasps meet Whitley Warriors in the semi-finals of the Benson and Hedges Cup next month (Norman de Mesquita writes).

Durham's defeat of Sheffield Steelers in a penalty shoot-out was the most exciting of the quarter-finals. Durham won 7-6 at home on Saturday but Sheffield managed a 2-1 victory on Sunday. A scoreless period of overtime led to the shoot-out, which the Wasps won 3-0.

Peterborough Pirates were level on aggregate early in the second period of the second leg at Cardiff but then ran out of steam and Cardiff went on to score six unanswered goals.

The Warriors made home advantage tell against Ayr Raiders, leading 7-0 after 25 minutes, while Basingstoke Beavers, who went into the weekend as the only unbeaten team, changed their forward formations and met their match in the Panthers.

In the second leg, Panthers led 5-0 by the fourteenth minute and Basingstoke forced their way to change their goalkeeper. They held on to win more comfortably than the 8-7 scoreline suggests.

Results, page 35

BASEBALL

Braves push for repeat win over Pittsburgh

By ROBERT KIRLEY

LAST year, the Minnesota Twins beat the Atlanta Braves in the World Series by the lone run on the last hit in the tenth inning of the final game. What a difference a year makes. The Twins will not retain their title because they failed to win their division.

The Braves are in business with a vengeance. For the second year in a row, they will play the Pittsburgh Pirates in the best-of-seven National League play-off, which begins in Atlanta tonight. The Braves beat the Pirates in seven games last year before their miss in the World Series, which this year starts on October 17.

The Braves broke a 35-year-old club record by winning 98 games and are the team to beat. Strong in every department, they are led by the pitchers, Tom Glavine, Steve Avery, Charlie Liebman, Pete Smith and John Smoltz, who will start tonight.

Doug Drabek will start for Pittsburgh, who are in the play-offs for the third year in a row.

The Atlanta Blue Jays clinched their third American League East title in four years and will host the Oakland A's tomorrow. The Boston Red Sox finished in last place in 60 years for the first time in 60 years.

The Toronto Blue Jays covered from an 18-point deficit in the fourth quarter to upset the Washington Redskins 27-24. Robert Massie returned two interceptions for scores and Chris Chandler threw a nine-yard touchdown

Oakland, who won their division for the fourth time in five years, split 12 games with the Jays this season.

Toronto withstood a furious late challenge by the Milwaukee Brewers. Jack Morris, who leads the Jays with 21 victories, was named most valuable player in the World Series with Minnesota last year.

The Baltimore Orioles were the most improved club in the American Football Conference. Buffalo, losers of the last two Super Bowls, faltered for the first time this season.

Brad Anderson, of Baltimore, became the first player in American League history to hit 20 home runs, drive in 75 runs and steal 50 bases in a season.

FOOTBALL: National League Championships. Game one: Today, Pittsburgh at Atlanta. Game two: Tomorrow, Atlanta at Pittsburgh. Game three: Friday, Atlanta at Pittsburgh. Game four: Sunday, Atlanta at Pittsburgh. Game five: Sunday, Atlanta at Pittsburgh. Game six: Tuesday, Oct 13, Atlanta at Pittsburgh. Game seven: Thursday, Oct 15, Atlanta at Pittsburgh. Game eight: Saturday, Oct 17, Atlanta at Pittsburgh.

* denotes a tie. ** denotes a win.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

Dolphins triumph as Oliver equals touchdown record

By ROBERT KIRLEY

LOUIS Oliver made three interceptions, returning one for a National Football League record-equalling 103-yard touchdown, and Dan Marino fired three scoring tosses as the Miami Dolphins upset the Buffalo Bills 37-10 on Sunday.

The Dolphins emerged as the only unbeaten team in the American Football Conference. Buffalo, losers of the last two Super Bowls, faltered for the first time this season.

Marino hit on 21 of 33 passes for 282 yards and had touchdown strikes of 24 yards to Keith Jackson, recently acquired from Philadelphia. Five yards to Tony Paige and nine yards to Bobby Humphrey. Jackson caught four passes for 64 yards.

Oliver returned his interceptions for a total of 170 yards, the second-highest in league history. John Offerdahl, of Miami, led a defence that held Thurman Thomas to 33 yards on 11 carries, and Bryan Cox added two sacks.

The Phoenix Cardinals recovered from an 18-point deficit in the fourth quarter to upset the Washington Redskins 27-24. Robert Massie returned two interceptions for scores and Chris Chandler threw a nine-yard touchdown

pass to Larry Centres in the final minute.

John Elway fired two touch-

down passes in the last two

minutes, including a 12-

yarder to Vance Johnson with 38 seconds to play, as the Denver Broncos rallied past the Kansas City Chiefs 20-19. Denver trailed 19-6 after Nick Lowery's fourth field goal with one second left as the San Francisco 49ers beat the Los Angeles Rams 27-24.

The Minnesota Vikings trailed by 20 points in the

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern division

Western division

Central division

Western division

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FOOTBALL

Roxburgh forced to play guessing game with squad

By RODDY FORSYTH

ANDY Roxburgh yesterday named his squad for Scotland's World Cup qualifying tie with Portugal at Ibrox on October 14 and then admitted that the list of 20 players hardly amounted to more than a best guess as to who might be available for the first training session, on Saturday. His most pressing problem inevitably concerns Gary McAllister, of Leeds United, who does not know whether or not his club will be forced to play VfB Stuttgart later this week.

"This whole thing has become an absolute shambles on many counts," Roxburgh said. "In our last game, against Switzerland, we suffered because of the televised match between Manchester United and Leeds United which was screened on the Sunday, three days before our fixture."

We did not insist on our right to call up Brian McClair or Gary McAllister and keep them out of the Sunday game, and when they finished playing they were driven to Scotland to join the rest of the squad. We then flew to Switzerland and had to make a long bus journey to get to our base.

"There's no doubt that these players didn't perform to our expectations in Switzerland and I had to bring Brian McClair off in the second half because our midfield just wasn't functioning. We didn't think we would have to face this situation again, but because of this amazing mess it looks as though we're back."

Durrant of Rangers is

named for the second squad in succession, thus confirming his recovery from the horrific knee injury which removed him from the game for two years. He could be given a key role in midfield, a department which failed to ignite in Berne.

However, such possibilities must remain hypothetical at least until Thursday, when Roxburgh will look at his muster-roll after the premier division fixtures which take place this evening and tomorrow night.

By Thursday, too, we may know if Leeds United are to play this week or at some other date, although given Uefa's handling of the Stuttgart affair, that may be an optimistic prognosis.

LEEDS UNITED: T. Boyd (Celtic), J. Colins (Celtic), I. Durkin (Rangers), I. Ferguson (Rangers), K. Gallacher (Covantry City), A. Goran (Rangers), C. Lewin (Rangers), G. McAllister (Leeds), S. McCall (Portsmouth), B. Clegg (Leeds United), A. McColl (Rangers), P. Sturrock (Celtic), M. McLean (Dundee United), P. Nevin (Tottenham Hotspur), J. Robinson (Falkirk), J. Ross (Heart of Midlothian), D. Whyte (McAllister), PORTUGAL: V. Bala (FC Porto), S. Loureiro (Benfica), J. Joao Pinto (FC Porto), F. Pinto (FC Porto), R. Pinto (FC Porto), M. Pinto (Sporting Lisbon), J. Neves (FC Porto), A. Andre (FC Porto), J. Sernado (FC Porto), P. Pires (Benfica), P. Pinto (Sporting Lisbon), D. Cruz (Faro Scolodio), D. Oliveira (FC Porto), A. Pacheco (Benfica), J. Joao Pinto (FC Porto), R. Gomes (Benfica), P. Pinto (Aveiro), P. Pinto (Aveiro Maritimo).

SCOTLAND: UNDER-21: K. Bain (Dundee), P. Bernard (Ochil Athletic), D. Black (Dundee United), J. Black (Rangers), J. Henry (Clyde), G. Howie (Clyde), F. Johnston (Falkirk), G. Johnson (Dundee United), S. McAllister (St Johnstone), J. Murray (Rangers), B. Niven (Celtic), R. Patterson (Aberdeen), D. Setton (Luton Town), S. Wright (Aberdeen).

Wright to

consult Souness

By LOUISE TAYLOR

MARK Wright is due to discuss his future at Liverpool with Graeme Souness tomorrow. By then, Liverpool and their manager could be reviewing their own positions after the Coca-Cola League Cup match at Chesterfield yesterday.

The second leg of this second-round tie starts with Chesterfield, of the third division, and Liverpool, of the Premier League, at 4-4 after the first leg at Liverpool.

Wright, the central defender omitted by England for the World Cup match against Norway, is also likely to be overlooked by Liverpool tonight. Although Wright is fit, Souness is expected to persevere with Nicol and Pienkik in the heart of his defence. Nicol has also replaced Wright as club captain.

While Wright wonders why Nottingham Forest withdrew a £1.8 million offer for his services at the weekend, Souness must prepare his players to face a team with nothing to lose.

Chris McMenemy, the Chesterfield manager, yesterday said: "We are expecting a capacity crowd of 12,000 but there is no fear among my players. We feel we can finish them off."

French have high hopes of Cantona

By PETER ROBINSON

IT IS a sign of Eric Cantona's growing confidence at Leeds United that, after withdrawing from international football to concentrate on his career at Elland Road, he rejoined France's effort to qualify for the next World Cup finals yesterday. Peter Robinson writes.

Cantona asked to be ignored when the French squad to play Bulgaria in Sofia was announced last month and was thus absent as France lost, unexpectedly, 2-0. Yesterday, however, Cantona was once again included in the French party for the meeting with Austria in Paris next Wednesday. He is expected to resume his partnership with Jean-Pierre Papin for the group six fixture.

"Cantona's case has been resolved," Gerard Houllier, the French coach, said. "He is coming back definitely and that is a good thing. His presence will be an enormous boost for us. I am expecting a lot of him and Papin."

Three uncapped players have also been called up — Xavier Gravelaine of Caen, Jerome Gnako, of AS Monaco, and Jean-Luc Sassus, from Paris Saint-Germain, the French league leaders who have five players among the party of 17.

Three Premier figures from the FA Premier League have been included in Denmark's

squad to meet the Republic of Ireland in group five in Copenhagen, again next Wednesday — Steffen Schmeichel, the Manchester United goalkeeper, Torben Pienkik, the Liverpool central defender, and John Jensen, the Arsenal midfield player.

Flemming Povlsen, the Borussia Dortmund forward, has been recalled to a squad under increasing pressure to live up to title "European champions" won so dramatically in Sweden during the summer.

Despite Denmark's sensational success then, both their qualifiers in group three against international newcomers Latvia and Lithuania have ended in goalless draws.

Kim Christoffersen, who missed a penalty against Lithuania, has paid for that mistake and that is a good thing. His presence will be an enormous boost for us. I am expecting a lot of him and Papin."

Cantona's case has been resolved," Gerard Houllier, the French coach, said. "He is coming back definitely and that is a good thing. His presence will be an enormous boost for us. I am expecting a lot of him and Papin."

Three uncapped players have also been called up — Xavier Gravelaine of Caen, Jerome Gnako, of AS Monaco, and Jean-Luc Sassus, from Paris Saint-Germain, the French league leaders who have five players among the party of 17.

Three Premier figures from the FA Premier League have been included in Denmark's

Maradona bows to Bilbao

OVERSEAS FOOTBALL BY PETER ROBINSON

REALITY, at least in small measure, finally intruded on Sunday. Despite the future created by his return to the game, the inimitable Argentinian's Spanish league debut ended in defeat and a premature substitution in Bilbao.

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By STUART JONES
FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT

LEEDS United's proposal that the third leg of their European Cup-tie against VfB Stuttgart should be staged at Elland Road has been rejected. It will be played abroad, not in Switzerland as had been expected, but probably in Barcelona at the end of the week.

Yet the saga, which is now enveloping three home countries preparing for World Cup qualifying ties next week, is not certain to be resolved as soon as the parties involved would wish. No one is emerg-

ing from the procrastination with credit.

Uefa, which initiated the confusion by delaying its decision until after the second-round European draws had been completed, yesterday received an appeal from Leslie Silver, the chairman of Leeds. He stated that on four counts his club deserves the right to hold the third game.

Firstly, since Stuttgart had breached regulations by choosing four foreigners in their squad for the second leg, Leeds should not be inconvenienced. Secondly, his club had effectively lost the opportunity to play for an

additional half-an-hour at home last week. As Uefa had ordered Stuttgart to lose the second leg 3-0, he contended, the score was effectively 3-3 and therefore extra-time was required.

Thirdly, the German champions would gain "a clear advantage" if the tie is staged on the Continent because their supporters can travel by road whereas Leeds travelling supporters, who outnumber Stuttgart's by 10-1 in his estimation, would not be welcomed on the ferries.

Finally, he agreed that the tie receipts and the money earned from television cover-

age would be shared by the two clubs. The answer from Uefa, though, was brief and unsympathetic. "There is no possibility that the game will be at Elland Road", a spokesman said. "It must be on neutral ground."

So far Uefa has contacted Rotterdam, Basle, Berne, Dublin and Copenhagen but the response from each city was unfavourable. The Nou Camp, the home of Barcelona and the centrepiece of the Olympic Games in the summer, is now considered to be the most likely venue.

Wherever the match takes place, the projected timing

has displeased the managers of England, Scotland and Wales.

Graham Taylor may be without Batty and Dorigo when his squad assembles for the game against Norway at Wembley next Wednesday. Similarly, Andy Roxburgh could lose McAllister for the start of his preparations for the match against Portugal.

Terry Yorath, whose Welsh party has to travel to Cyprus, may also initially be missing. Uefa has indicated that confirmation of the date and location of the third game may not be announced until tomorrow or even Thursday.

Time, in which to arrange security and travel, will be then have almost expired.

Further difficulties will arise if the European Cup tie is postponed. It could not then be played until October 21, the date set aside for the first leg of the second round. Then Rangers, who have been drawn against either Leeds or Stuttgart, will have cause for complaint.

They are to play Aberdeen in the Skol Cup final on the following Sunday, October 25. Clearly, Rangers would prefer to avoid appearing in the European Cup either on the preceding Wednesday or

during the following midweek. All of these complications would have been avoided if Europe's governing body had acted promptly.

As soon as Stuttgart's transgression had been raised, Uefa should have ordered either the German champions to be disqualified, as Leeds still insist, or for the third game to be played in a suitable stadium tomorrow.

In dithering over the decision, and inviting both clubs to appeal, Uefa has made a difficult situation even more complicated.

Scotland squad, page 35

sing a
song
of
Europe

Arsenal manager proposes reforms

Graham calls for Premier League of only 16 clubs

By LOUISE TAYLOR

GEORGE Graham yesterday challenged Premier League chairmen to trim football's top division to 16 clubs, arrest a decline in quality and save themselves over £100,000 a year.

The Arsenal manager said on the BBC television programme, *Standing Room Only*, last night that ideally he would like only 16 Premier League clubs and just one cup competition. "Try it for a year or two and if it doesn't work out and the crowds have been very, very low, let's go back and let them have as many games as they want," he said.

Graham was reacting to an independent financial report commissioned by the BBC, forecasting the effect of a smaller Premier League on

club finances. It indicated that an 18-club league playing in only the FA Cup would be able to generate the same amount of income, playing ten fewer matches a season.

The shortfall in gate receipts would be compensated by a bigger share of television rights and commercial opportunities.

The forecast showed that the average club would also save around £75,000 a year on policing, travel and physiotherapy costs. If there were only 16 clubs in the league, that saving would exceed £100,000.

Graham yesterday told *The Times*: "The majority of managers would welcome a Premier League slimmed down to at least 18 clubs — and I

would prefer 16 — because we need a chance to work on the basics with players."

This Saturday is devoid of Premier League fixtures to allow the England squad to prepare for next week's World Cup qualifying match against Norway, but Sheffield Wednesday are using the spare weekend to fly to South Africa for an exhibition match.

Graham countered criticisms that playing ten or so fewer domestic games a season would simply prompt more Premier League clubs to play lucrative friendlies with overseas clubs. "The Football Association has the power to veto any overseas friendly," he said. "It should introduce a ruling that teams could only play two such prestige games a season."

Howard Wilkinson, the manager of Leeds United and president of the Managers' Association, had a slightly different perspective. "Had we not still been involved with Stuttgart in the European Cup I would have liked to have accepted an invitation from Real Madrid to play them in Spain at the weekend," he said. "I think my players could have learned a lot from the different techniques of Real's quality players."

Wilkinson was impressed by the BBC financial forecast. "The managers need to get a group of chairmen to agree to push a smaller Premier League through," he said. "Playing fewer games imposes less physical strain on people. Having smaller squads would save money. I also think that the supporters would respond to a better product, and that would be reflected in the numbers that watched a game and the prices they would be prepared to pay."

Lennie Lawrence, the Mid-

dlesbrough manager, dis-

agreed with Wilkinson on the

merits of meeting foreign

opposition. "I would not play

those sort of matches for all the tea in China," he said. "I have told my players to do absolutely nothing on Saturday. Players are tired from travelling in mid-week and carrying injuries. They need to rest."

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Cox collects £133,000

ARTHUR Cox, the Derby County manager, earned more than £133,000 in the year to last May, when the first division club lost almost £1.7 million.

Clubs are compelled by law to disclose the income of the one paid director permitted and Cox was appointed to the Derby board just over a year ago. It has not been revealed

how much is salary and how much bonuses but it is likely the sum contains a "loyalty payment" of £50,000.

This was paid in recognition of Cox's efforts to keep the club afloat during a three-year period when he raised £8 million from transfers but was forbidden to buy replacements by Robert Maxwell, the then owner of the club.

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Romanian to coach British gymnasts

By PETER AYKROYD

ADRIAN Stan, the Romanian national gymnastics coach, was named yesterday as coach to the British women's squad. The appointment raises hopes that Britain will demonstrate a marked improvement from their seventeenth place in the international rankings.

Stan, 38, will work for the British Amateur Gymnastics Association (BAGA) at Lilleshall national sports centre on a three-year contract from November 1. He takes over from Colin Still, who resigned this year to become a freelance coaching consultant.

Paul Garber, chairman of the BAGA's women's technical committee, said yesterday: "Adrian Stan comes to us from the powerhouse of Romanian gymnastics at the top of the sport. We are confident

that he can take us towards elite status before very long."

Stan was formerly head coach and a technical director at the sports high school, Deva, which has provided the world with some of its best women performers. The school, which has 380 gymnasts, is home to the Romanian national team.

In the 1980s, Stan's exper-

tise contributed to Romania's

high standing at three world

championships and two

Olympic Games, at all of

which they were placed in the

first three. He has helped to

coach several outstanding suc-

cesses, such as Ecaterina

Sabao, the runner-up at the

1984 Olympics, Aurelia

Dobre, 1977 world champion

and Daniela Silivas, overal-

silver medal winner at the

1988 Olympics.

England A to be kept on the move

THE England A team, captained by Martyn Moxon, will play five four-day games on a wide-ranging tour of Australia this winter. The party, managed by the Worcestershire secretary, Mike Vockins, with Norman Gifford, of Sussex, in charge of the cricketing side, will be away for eight weeks and will play teams representing every Sheffield Shield side except Victoria.

The tour party, which in-

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caps in Moxon, wicket-keeper

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TUESDAY OCTOBER 6 1992



Sing a song of Europe

Petula Clark
begins her first
tour of Britain
for ten years

If John Major really wants to get the Maastricht treaty through the House of Commons, he could do worse than have it set to music and recorded by Petula Clark. But, surprisingly, that may be an offer the archetypal English English could easily refuse.

Pet Clark, who starts her first British tour for ten years tomorrow, conquered Europe more than 30 years ago. At the time, anything that went on across the English Channel was regarded with a mixture of suspicion and unadulterated distaste. A few souls took holidays in France and came back with prejudice-reinforcing tales, supported by a nasty smell of garlic in their clothes.

In the early 1960s they delivered another tale, of a young singer whose name was spoken with awe by the French. She appeared to be called Petulaola Clark and she bore a remarkable resemblance to a English child film star. Could these two by any chance be related?

One and the same. The girl from Epsom in Surrey who had made a string of films for Rank, starting with *A Medal for the General* when she was



Petula Clark: the original European

12 years old, had turned up in France. Whereas in England she was described as "pretty" in France she had become something else, "beautiful" and even "sensual". Pet Clark, having longed to "get out of ankle socks and become mysterious, like Ingrid Bergman", had become... a superstar.

In London this week preparing for the tour, she swears love took her to France, not some Edward Heathian desire to blaze a trail. There was this man, Claude Wolff. She fell in love and he took her home to France, simple as that.

The move to Paris got Pet Clark out from under the umbrella of Rank and into the ambit of Wolff, a former record producer who produced sophisticated hits for an increasingly sophisticated lady. *Downtown* and *I Know A Place* established her as a singing star in Britain, a pop queen over the water.

She now lives with Wolff, whom she married in 1961, in Geneva. They have two daughters and a son, all three fluent in French, English and Spanish. "We are Europeans," she says, "though the differences between the nations excite me and talk of a single state with a single currency is, well, a little frightening."

So Maastricht: the record? Perhaps not. For now there is the 19-venue tour, ending in Stockport on November 8, a week before her 58th birthday. These are not glamorous locations for a megastar who sells out halls all over Europe and who packs 'em in at the Desert Inn Hotel, Las Vegas. But business is business.

She agreed to another British tour on condition that there would be plenty of new material, but the old hits will be in there too. The clipped, slightly odd voice, that mark of the bilingual, remains unmistakable, singing and talking. And Pet Clark remains awfully nice, down to earth, rather well, British. So vive la difference? Mais oui. What a relief.

P. B.

Stephen Bayley
believes Britain is
paying the price
for its absurd
preoccupation with
the product rather
than the process

Never has a word assumed and then lost so much meaning as "design" did in the last decade. But while casual readers of highbrow newspapers have acquired an impression that the celebration of "design" was an invention of the 1980s, along with Porsche and Rolex, in fact, like the car and the watch, the history of design promotion starts a lot earlier.

Looking back, it is clear that the promotion of "design" has its

origins in the achievement of one man, Paul (later Lord) Relly, who died in October 1990. Although it did not seem so at the time, with his death a whole set of fragile beliefs became vulnerable: rarely have the circumstances of one man's life complemented so well the spirit of the age. As director of the Design Council during its most energetic and influential years from 1959 to 1977, Relly seized the last historical moment when it was possible to believe — no matter how vaguely — that the British economy could be revived by the fresh blood of "design" being transfused into the decrepit body of its manufacturing industry.

A well-travelled Fabian aesthete with a natty dress sense and a sure way with politicians and diplomats, Relly successfully talked-up "design" to a subject taken seriously.

Relly's unique achievement was to give Britain, along among the Group of Seven countries, a quango devoted to design. That this was a personal vision is amply suggested by the state of confused self-parody in which the Design Council has found itself since his retirement in 1977. The council was charged with an ancient Board of Trade brief to encourage manufacturing arts by exposing industry and the public to the aesthetic preferences of an educated élite (most often in the shape of genteel, bland Scandinavian modernism). By the later 1980s, the jingoistic remit was straining under the heavy realities of global manufacturing. A bicycle bearing a British brand-name had to be removed from display when an alert member of the public noticed that the thing was actually made in the Far East. Old ideas about "design" could not survive the age of the brand and the logo.

Laterly, the Design Centre had become a son of desperate Made-in-Britain Centre. When the current Ford Fiesta was launched the Design Council had one on display in its Haymarket exhibition space, pronouncing it to be a splendid example of British "design". But the Fiesta is assembled in Valencia, Spain, from components made in Basildon, Belfast, Bridgend, Dagenham, Enfield, Halewood, Leamington, Treforest, Berlin, Cologne, Saarbrück, Wilfrath, Genk and Bordeaux. Its interior was designed largely in Britain by a multinational team of designers led by a Canadian. Its body was

designed in Germany. The company which manufactures it is American. The Ford Fiesta has about as much claim to be British as Bob Hope. But in 1989 it was necessary to make nationalistic claims about design.

Inadvertently, by presenting design as a self-dependent entity, the Design Council suggested that it was a transferable substance, inherent in some objects but not in others. Of course, the truth of the matter is that anything which has been made has been designed: whether it works well is a matter of engineering; whether it makes a profit is a matter of strict financial controls. Whether it sells is anybody's guess, but the Design Council always refused to consider products in a commercial context.

Relly's elegant Fabianism almost required the council to define quality as something at odds with commercial success. As a result, Design Council awards became notorious as a sinister kiss-of-death.

The approach to "design"

achieved something paradoxically

opposite to what Relly and his followers intended. Instead of educating a public into an awareness that everything was designed, so therefore everything might as well be designed to please, they managed to suggest that only certain things were designed and that these were exclusive, precious, rare.

The effect was to present design as

a product, a Taiwanese bicycle, for instance, rather than a process.

Relly's successor at the Design

Council supervised an award for

the Montego on account of its not

too-disagreeable appearance, failing

entirely to understand that one

reason for the Montego's poor

reliability record and lack of refinement was that the production

engineering was complex and inefficient.

Still, it had body-colour

door handles and Euro-normal

details, so it won an award from the Made-in-Britain centre.

dead and buried. The tragic absurdity which follows so many years of "design promotion" is that Britain has a trillion designers and nobody to make anything, a phenomenon which reached its peak in the 1980s when people were disinclined to make anything other than money. In this economic climate, the crucial measure of efficiency, are down to about 24 weeks. This calculus of efficiency actually inspires design, but the equation does not work the other way around.

What nobody realised at the time

was that the those investing in

process would soon acquire the

means to take away products from

their inventors: there is no point in

developing new products when the

new process technologies allow any

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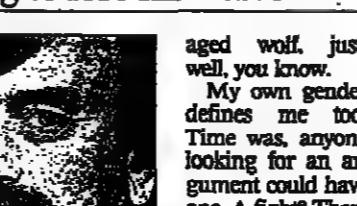
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MID LIFE: Peter Barnard is afraid that he is beginning to lose his nerve

Journalism is good at defining and re-defining the people who serve it. Years ago, precisely 19 days after I had first set foot in the Middle East, a learned magazine carried an article by me on Saudi Arabia, describing me in static type as "a Middle East specialist". Get into journalism! Be a Middle East specialist in 19 days!

Now, I am middle-aged, because the features editor says so. Rightly, undeniably, so, it must be added, and the proof lies in the fact that I am writing this at this time, when I should be at a wedding. I am not at the wedding because, if I was, I would be afraid. I would be feeling guilty. Afraid that I was leaving the work too late, guilty that I was standing in a registry office thinking about the work. When journalism is not defining me, fear and guilt are. They are the defining emotions of middle age.

I never learned to swim because I hate being in the water, though I love being on it, in boats. Twenty years ago I never thought about drowning, would leap like a salmon from shore to boat, skidaddle along heaving decks in high winds for all the world like Harrison Ford. A life-jacket? Never owned one. Once I nearly drowned off the Isle of Wight, dropped off a deck into 60 feet of water, but the first time I bobbed up, they hauled me aboard. Laugh? We nearly died.

A couple of nights ago on the

aged wolf, just well, you know. My own gender defines me too. Time was anyone looking for an argument could have one. A fight? There were not many fights, but the English male is a curious creature, one for whom the rhetorical question "Are you trying to be funny?" announces a punch-up as surely as the bell at the start of round one.

Now I avoid it, walk away. I tell myself that it is a dignified, civilised response and indeed there are few sights more depressing than grown men hitting each other. But my response is also a recognition that most of those who are looking for a fight are younger, fitter, faster. By walking away I announce the certain outcome of the fight, as much as my disgust for the activity itself. I am afraid of losing.

Fear and guilt. And paranoia. A friend of about my age went to see a senior executive of the company he works for the other day. My friend was worried about his position because of a recent merger. "Don't

worry," the senior executive said, "I am on your side."

My friend walked back to his office, alarm growing with every step. Side? he thought. So there's a side. Who is on the other side? Will my side win? The chairman said hello to me in the lift this morning, runs the aphorism. "I wonder what he meant by that?"

There is another old saw, about the policemen getting younger. This is no joke, they are. Policemen are authority figures and men (more than women) learn from their fathers that authority had such an advantage that competitive confrontation was impossible. There was no alternative but to avoid the investment costs of new product development and invest instead in process technology.

All those art colleges still churning out "product design" students have not twigged this. By 1992, their investment allowed the Japanese to produce new product at bewildering rates. Hitachi takes about 90 seconds to manufacture a complex VCR and in the electron-

ics sector, product life cycles, the crucial measure of efficiency, are down to about 24 weeks. This calculus of efficiency actually inspires design, but the equation does not work the other way around.

What nobody realised at the time

was that the those investing in

process would soon acquire the

means to take away products from

their inventors: there is no point in

developing new products when the

new process technologies allow any

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know whether it's functional or

whether it's been designed."

Design is just a word which

describes the practical and aesthetic

aspects of making things.

Fresh

nostalgia

THERE is some corner of a foreign field that is forever England. Or at least, for the next fortnight. An illustrious team of actors is at present assembled in Normandy to film Roy Clarke's *A Foreign Field* for the BBC. Sir Alec Guinness, Lauren Bacall, Leo McKern, Jeanne Moreau and Geraldine Chaplin are among those taking part in this story of second world war veterans — English, French and American — meeting up in present-day France. It is not the first time that the director, Charles Sherridge, has returned to *tempus perdu*: he was responsible for the televising of *Brideshead Revised* and the films of *A Handful of Dust* and *Where Angels Fear to Tread*.

Another slice

SIMON GRAY'S 1987 West End play, *Melon*, is being reborn off-Broadway this week as *The Holy Terror*. Gray has been tinkering with the play since its London debut and insists the original is virtually unrecognisable in the new production, which opens on Thursday. New York-based British actor Daniel Gervell inherits the role of the cuckolded publisher originated in the West End by Alan Bates.

Happy returns

AMERICAN Ballet Theatre has appointed a new artistic director and a new executive director, ending months of uncertainty over the future leadership of the financially beleaguered company. Former ABT dancer Kevin McKenzie is returning to take over as artistic director while Gary Dunning, a former general manager, returns as executive director. ABT is currently rehearsing in New York for its Japanese tour later this month.

Last chance . . .

ON HER latest album, *Ingénue*, K.D. Lang has shifted emphasis away from the guitar twang and onto the torch songs. Now accompanied by a superb nine-piece band, the Canadian singer remains the most impressive of the new wave of country music mavericks. Expect many humorous twists and energetic turns in a wonderfully paced and executed show, when she finishes her current British tour tonight at the Albert Hall (071-582 8212).

Too much safety in these numbers

Geoff Brown looks at Barry Norman's choice of 100 best films of the century and begs to differ from the BBC pundit, finding the selection on the tame side

Eight "Desert Island" discs: ten commandments; your 100 best tunes; something in human nature demands lists and hierarchies. So why not "Barry Norman's 100 Best Films of the Century"? There they lie, in the current issue of *Radio Times*: an alphabetical list of titles — copyright Barry Norman 1992 — for the instruction and amusement of us all. "I look forward with much confidence," he writes, "to having my choice ridiculed and derided because, when it comes to movies, everyone is a critic and everyone is an expert." By the end of October, there will also be a book, with a picture of Norman alone in a viewing room, sans popcorn, sans notebook, hands pensively clasped under his chin.

Ridicule and derision is not my intent, but at stake here is a century's worth of the most dynamic, if not the most well-husbanded, of all modern art forms. So let us explore, fearlessly. Like most compilers of movie lists, Norman starts from the assumption that all the best films are feature-length. Many indeed are, though the assumption does knock out of the running 90 years of inventive work in animation, comedy shorts, documentary and agit-prop. So goodbye *Mickey Mouse*, *Humphrey Jennings*, Tex Avery's cartoon *King-Sized Canary*, and the inefable Laurel and Hardy.

Of the 100 features, 61 are American. They stretch from *The Adventures of Robin Hood* to *The Wizard of Oz*, from D.W. Griffith's 1913 epic *The Birth of a Nation* (the list's oldest title) to *Hannah and Her Sisters* (the latest recruit). An impressive 19 are British (*The Third Man* and such: Powell and Pressburger; *Genevieve*, *Gregory's Girl*), though the tally also includes international ventures such as *The African Queen* and *Lawrence of Arabia*.

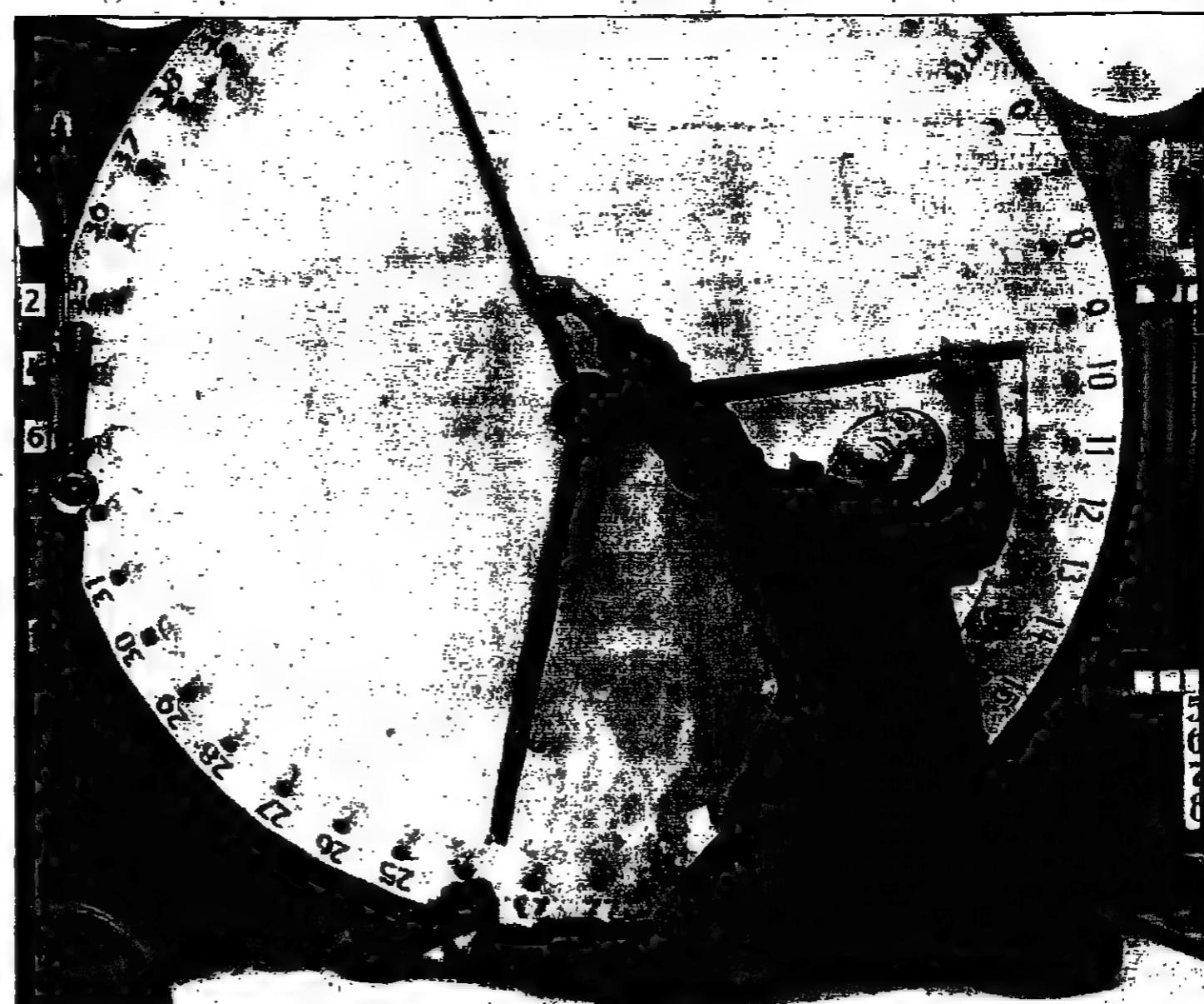
Nine are French, from *Napoléon* to *The Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie*, by way of *La Grande Illusion*, *Les Enfants du paradis* and *A Bout de souffle*. Four are Italian; three are Japanese (Kurosawa directed them all). Two

are Swedish, one is Russian, one is Indian: anyone with a nodding acquaintance with world cinema should be able to guess these particular titles. Just four of the century's best films are silent. And none of the 100 are German: so goodbye the dazzling *Metropolis* and other Fritz Lang fantasies. Goodbye Murnau's *The Last Laugh* or that Expressionist treasure trove, *The Cabinet of Dr Caligari*. Along with Ozu, Mizoguchi, Dreyer and other world masters, they have been elbowed out by films offering easier pleasures, such as *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*.

But let us be fair. Barry Norman's perspective has never been that of a film connoisseur, a hamster of cinephiles who chases after the rare and choice. Twenty-one years of *Film 92* and its predecessors later, he remains essentially what he was at the outset: a Fleet Street journalist who through diligence and aggressive marketing has become recognised as British television's Mr Film. He reflects mainstream popular taste within that sphere he is honest and reasonably sound.

There will be little argument about many of his Hollywood choices, from comedy (*The General*, *Duck Soup*) to the Western (*The Searchers*, *Stagecoach*) and the musical (*Top Hat*, *Singin' in the Rain*). But Norman still leaves space for quibbling. Why bother, for instance, with *Pat and Mike*, the least likable of all Tracy-Hepburn comedies? And I can only pity someone who would include among his top musicals *Cabaret* — a fine stage show, perhaps, but a hard film to enjoy — and ignore the heavenly *Rodgers and Hart frolic Love Me Tonight*.

Yet, orthodox or not, Norman's list does open up a writhing can of worms. Should we regard the list, and all such lists, as just a game, or as a quasi-serious attempt to define excellence? If the latter, we tread on dangerous ground. Any objective assessment of a work of art is a hideously difficult and arduous exercise: unless you are a robot, personal feelings and national prej-



Dazzling fantasy, but not included: a scene from Fritz Lang's *Metropolis*, widely regarded as a classic, but not on Barry Norman's list

udices keep intruding. It is also cruel to weigh one art work against the other for a place in some hallowed top ten or hundred: we need them all, and a silly, imperfect film can often touch the heart far more than some needless Eisenstein classic.

If the list is indeed a game, then Norman plays the game badly. A 100 best list, after all, provides a golden opportunity to let subjective fancies fly, to champion the neglected, tickle readers' curiosity and lead them away from the straight and narrow. When Norman follows *The Searchers* with *Seven Samurai*, *The Seventh Seal*, *Shane* and *Singin' in the Rain*, it is hard to stop yawning, though I appreciate he cannot be blamed for the quirks of alphabetical order.

Guided solely by the pleasure principle, my own top hundred list would have to jettison some of Norman's old faithfuls — the *Bicycle*

Thieves and Shanes — for more disreputable films: Joan Crawford going mad in *Humoresque*; Stanley Baker going likewise in *Hell Drivers*; Kamal Amrohi's *Pakeezah*, the potiest Indian extravaganza on earth. They may not be perfect art, but I need these films around me.

The matter of the century's best films is further complicated by cinema's wide appeal. Film is both an art form and a commercial business: its audience ranges from academics and archivists who rarely see daylight to droves of youngsters out on the town. An archivist's list might never leave the sleek era at all; but if a list was based on box-office criteria, the best films would be blockbusters such as *Star Wars*, *Jaws* and *E.T.* (Norman includes the last-named, but neither of the first two). It is probably asking too much

of any list to cover both worlds.

The British Film Institute certainly failed when it produced a list, several years ago, of 360 key films, to be played in repertory at the Museum of the Moving Image in brand-new prints. The BFI managed to include some Chinese delicacies and *The Strawberry Blonde*, a pleasing trifly with Cagney and Rita Hayworth, but could not rustle up *Easy Rider*, any sample of De Mille's silent work, or even *Gone With the Wind*.

Film history, in any case, resists being set in concrete. It is a living thing, constantly under evaluation as lost works are discovered and neglected directors reassessed. An ossified line-up of classic titles, which Norman's list in part represents, leaves no room for fresh discoveries, and perpetuates the status of films whose charms may not be quite what we thought they

were, like René Clement's *Jeux Interdits* or Fellini's *Nights of Cabiria*.

As cinema approaches its centenary in 1995, we need more than ever to stimulate awareness of the art form's breadth, not canonise the tried and true — least of all when 60 per cent of the canon is mainstream American. Hollywood is already swamping the world with McBurger movies that leave little room for local product; if we need any 100 best list to guide us, we need one that throws the door open to excellence in all spheres, all places, from Guru Dutt's work in Indian popular cinema to the American Whiney Brothers' mesmerising computer animation.

There is a planet's worth of amazing celluloid out there to discover: but you will never find it if you never stray from *The Best Years of Our Lives* and *High Noon*.

JAZZ REVIEW: LONDON

Feeling at home in Jamaica, W1

Born in Jamaica, Alexander settled in the United States during his teens. In the years since then it has not always been easy to discern his West Indian roots. His playing has often borne traces of all manner of illustrious names — he must be tired of hearing critics mention Errol Garner, Oscar Peterson and the rest — yet his own personality has seemed rather more elusive.

There was no such problem

at Ronnie Scott's. Who knows, perhaps as he enters middle age Alexander feels more at ease with his musical heritage. Whatever the reason, he was in a remarkably relaxed and uninhibited mood, assisted by two propulsive sidemen in the shape of drummer Duffy Jackson and the bass player Ira Coleman. Some of the songs were given an extra ounce of backbeat by the addition of a second drummer, Winston Clifford.

I imagine that, in the wrong hands, the performance of the Marley songs could have degenerated into anodyne, tourist-class fare. Alexander, however, treats his material with both affection and diligent musicianship. "Three Little Birds" was given the jaunty, second drummer, Winston Clifford.

Playing opposite Alexander is the assertive blues-jazz singer Melba Joyce. Alexander and company conclude their season at the Soho club this Saturday.

ranged from pounding blues vamps to a sparkly sketch of the sounds and cries of a Jamaican marketplace. Witness of all was "Cowboys in the Sky", a fantasy-like miniature dedicated to Alexander's childhood heroes Roy Rogers and Gene Autry, which opened with a parody of a Saturday matinee cowboy tune.

Elsewhere, when Alexander chooses to sing, he makes a decent enough job of it. His voice, like the man himself, is small but neatly proportioned. His most striking asset, however, is a restless left hand whose jagged offbeats prevent even the most mundane melody from settling into a rut.

Playing opposite Alexander is the assertive blues-jazz singer Melba Joyce. Alexander and company conclude their season at the Soho club this Saturday.

CLIVE DAVIS

TELEVISION REVIEW

Nasty, brutish and short of essential human qualities

In a quiet Norfolk garden, a group of men has gathered to enjoy a time-honoured English pursuit. They are burly sons-of-toil, sporting tattoos, T-shirts and beer-guts, looking forward to a relaxing day of sport in the sunshine. One or two have even brought along the kids, who peer over the chicken wire of a makeshift pit. Within, two cockerels size each other up, strutting and crowing as the tension mounts. Then, to the cheer of their owners, they tear into each other's flesh.

The dark rituals of cock-fighting formed the backdrop to last night's *Animal Squad* (Channel 4), which traced an RSPCA investigation into a ring of these pitiful things, arising from a video sent in by an informant. So much attention has been paid in recent years to the extremes of the animal rights movement that the day-to-day work of mainstream organisations has been rather neglected. From time to time, one needs to be reminded of the people whose unpleasant task it is to chip away daily at the coal-face of human depravity and animal suffering.

You might think that RSPCA officers are soft-spoken, bespectacled types who would not look out of place in a Salvation Army brass band — but not a bit of it. The Special Operations Unit of the film was closer to the Sweeney in style and jargon, with plain-clothes officers going undercover, "observation vehicles" dug in for the long stake-out, and high-tech video equipment enabling investigators to track down two of the culprits.

What they found was predictably grim, an ancient and barbaric custom surviving amid the mock Tudor, hanging plants and communal rural England. Men were spotted arriving at one house with birds in sacks, which were soaked in blood when they left. At another, blood had splashed three feet up the walls of a backroom, apparently used as a dog-fighting pit.

Two dawn police raids uncovered a menagerie of horribly scarred animals, caged discreetly in backgardens between flights. The cockies, it emerged, had gone into battle without the traditional spurs, thus prolonging their agonies. They don't damage one

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The prince's guinea pigs

George Hill meets the diverse group who are the first students at the newly opened Prince of Wales's Institute of Architecture

No house in all London looks as much like an upmarket dolls' house as 13 Gloucester Gate, on the edge of Regent's Park. With its Ionic pediment and ample cornices, it has all the elements of a classical mansion of the 1820s, but in miniature. So much so that it is natural to imagine that the ivy-white facade is on hinges, and that one could easily unLatch it and peer inside to see what the dolls are doing.

Meanwhile, in unfinished studios which clearly demonstrate what building materials are and how they are used, the guinea-pigs have been getting down to their classes. They study life drawing, attempt exercises in axonometric projection and attend tutorials on Plato's idea of the city. They have also absorbed the "General Green Circular", which urges them to make full use of the separate waste bins on each floor for rubbish, high quality paper, ordinary paper, bottles and cans.

They are an exceptionally diverse group in age, background and nationality. Some such as 18-year-old Nicholas Lockhart, are just out of school, seeking a broad grounding in architecture before starting formal training next year. He has already secured a university place. In spite of the institute's anomalous place on the ladder of training, several students have secured grant or loan aid from their education authorities.

Others, such as Stephen Shaw, 33, a former building contractor, already have working experience of construction.

"This course opens the possibility for me to get an architectural training. The system wouldn't have allowed that otherwise. The architectural schools are quite out of touch with human needs today, anyway. I read the prince's book and saw his television programme, and found I agreed with him on many points, so when I heard of this I applied to join."

Ivan Kuznetsov, a practising architect from St Petersburg, heard of the prince's ideas and saw them as relevant to the problems facing the Russian building industry as it makes the transition from state control to private enterprise. Claudio Vogelsang, a landscape architect living in Britain, was attracted by the institute's "broad approach, which keeps your mind busy by connecting work experience and philosophy".

Like several other overseas students, Taida Skaljic, from Bosnia, is impressed with the institute's tutorial system. She cannot tell how long it may be before she will be able to return to her home near Sarajevo and apply the ideas she is learning about construction to the destruction there.

"I already have a degree in architecture," she says. "But it wasn't enough. We never thought about colour or tradition. An architect needs to put art and technology together. Our teachers felt it as well as the students, but that was the way the training was organised."

It is clear that they have a sense of being involved in something new and important, with implications going far beyond architecture.

Professor Keith Critchlow, director of research and a founder member of the Tenebris arts academy, another initiative that

principles that architects should have such an understanding of construction that their whole thinking is through the medium of what materials are, and how they should be used. They need to be completely conversant both with tradition and with what is available today. Today the architect who is trained primarily as an academic is not useful, while one who is thoroughly grounded in construction is very useful."

Meanwhile, in unfinished studios which clearly demonstrate what building materials are and how they are used, the guinea-pigs have been getting down to their classes. They study life drawing, attempt exercises in axonometric projection and attend tutorials on Plato's idea of the city. They have also absorbed the "General Green Circular", which urges them to make full use of the separate waste bins on each floor for rubbish, high quality paper, ordinary paper, bottles and cans.

How much use will it be to have "By Appointment" on their portfolios?

on their portfolios?

When they leave the dolls' house next year, how much use will it be to have a "By Appointment" sign on their portfolios, in a harsh environment of financial constraint and soulless technology?

The seven-year ritual of professional training in Britain is itself in disarray, with the government threatening to truncate it by a year, and job prospects blighted by recession. Employers complain that conventional training is already too academic and unworldly. Far too many students are dropping out through disenchantment with the way they are taught, and with the diminished role of the architect in an age when it is often accountants and engineers who shape new buildings.

Dr Brian Hanson, director of studies at the institute, is undaunted. "This school is the only one of its kind, and it is very good to be starting it at a time when the whole nature of architectural education is under debate," he says. "How many years should training last? What should the relationship be between the disciplines, the building industry needs today? What is an architect? These vast questions are now being asked with a vengeance, as they haven't been for maybe 100 years."

As "secretary in architecture" to the prince for four years, Dr Hanson has helped to form the thinking behind the resounding royal attacks on much modern building and planning. He rejects the charge that his views are based on a nostalgia that disregards the requirements of today. Indeed, he argues, it is the established academic system that is guilty of unworldliness.

"It is one of our founding



Building a better future: Professor Keith Critchlow and students outside the institute

has the prince's backing, has a visible sense of release in his new environment. "It is very promising, a new adventure. If you have been in education as long as I have, teaching in universities where much of what you do has to reflect what other people feel to be important, it is exciting to feel that you are able to concentrate 100 per cent on the things you see as important."

The danger of this kind of crusading atmosphere is that the institute might foster an unchallenged and unduly uniform "house style" blending rehashed Vitruvius with a taste for offbeat technologies, and a strong dash of ecology. It is clear Dr Hanson means the institute to develop a campaigning role, promoting a distinctive set of architectural values. But he rejects the charge that it will be a monoculture, albeit with a hint of sensitivity. He points to the contrasting approaches of teachers associated with the project, ranging from the cerebral Leon Krier to the hands-on approach of Christopher Alexander, for whom construction and design are inseparable aspects

of the same process. But the prince's influence is so all-pervading at present that the institute will have to be on its guard against falling prey to a single orthodoxy.

Next year the institute will launch a two-year graduate course, and will seek accreditation as a recognised centre for such studies. Student numbers would then grow to about 150. In the longer term, Dr Hanson foresees further expansion, and perhaps a move to Somerset House on the Strand — a capacious classical building which will become vacant as the civil servants move out.

Where the idea will go ultimately is a highly intriguing field for guesswork. The institute's stress on the interplay between different disciplines is one with no clear boundary. In this approach, architecture merges into planning and ecology, and thence into the hazy and much-mocked field of spirituality.

"Of course the problem with architecture is part of a larger problem, a whole outlook on life, and the prince is well aware of this," Dr Hanson says. "He has applied these ideas in the wider educational field, in agriculture and other areas. I wouldn't presume to extend my own activities beyond the discipline with which I'm familiar. But the idea that parallel disciplines may find common cause with us, or see we are of a mind, is conceivable, and something one might welcome."

A Prince of Wales's university? All this is far off in the future.

Meanwhile, if Dr Hanson is ever

tempted to let his vision soar too far into the stratosphere, as the institute's critics warn, he need only raise his eyes from his desk to the wall opposite.

Half his study is in an extension made to the building a few years after it was finished. Some Victorian jerry-builder — or an architect who considered such mundane matters beneath his attention — failed to ensure that the join was properly crafted. A guilty patchwork of damp is already blossoming up from beneath the new paint, visible proof that the noble art of architecture is not only about ideas and visions but also about keeping out the rain.

Rescued from the front line

The spirit of Dunkirk is sweeping Morayshire as a group of Bosnian mothers and children seeks refuge

It was not, on reflection, the best moment to ask Clare Findlay what she thought of the guidelines issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Twenty-five Bosnian mothers and children had just struggled, exhausted, into her five-bedroom Victorian farmhouse in the north of Scotland; and what the commissioner thought about taking children out of war zones was furthest from her mind.

Did she know that some people disapproved of "this sort of thing"? "Oh, do they?" she said. As for the UN, "instead of criticising us they should do more to try and stop the war". On reflection Mrs Findlay would say she was sure the UN was doing what it could. But what was that?

Elvira, a blonde mother of two whose surname cannot be given for fear of reprisals at home, had graphically drawn an index finger across her throat in answer to sign language attempts to discover what the party had been through.

Not one of the 25 — four mothers and 21 children — speaks a word of English. But the charity British Polish Holidays (BPH), set up originally to bring Poles to Britain for breaks during marital law, had established the group's recent history through Flying Tigers International, a volunteer unit of latterday Scarlet Pimpernel which spirits Bosnian women and children to safety.

This group were plucked from the open mountainside as they fled their village in the Mostar region in the face of the Serbian programme of "ethnic cleansing".

Escorted to the port of Split they crammed into the Flying Tigers' single-engined Cessna aircraft which normally seats nine in comfort. With the seats stripped out the Czech pilot could manage 25.

The plane flew across Europe for five hours. The little ones had wet themselves and so had the bigger ones. There was simply nowhere to go. "I think I would wet myself as well in a plane for five hours without a loo," said Mrs Findlay.

50, a mother of three, stepmother of two, with her youngest boy at Gordonstoun.

From Gatwick the party was driven for 14 hours by coach to Mrs Findlay at Troch Hill on the River Spey in Morayshire.

At the Findlay home, with its tennis court, family portraits and Laura Ashley decorations, Mrs Findlay, whose husband is a sales director of Donside Paper Mills in Aberdeen, took the telephone off the hook for ten minutes. The entire county was offering food, clothing or homes.

"There's a bit of the Dunkirk spirit here," she said. She had volunteered to look after one or two Bosnians on a temporary basis when she first heard about BPH two months ago. When BPH found this group on their hands a week earlier than expected, she responded to their plea, and agreed to take the whole lot at 24 hours notice.

"We have the space and I've got the time," she said. "I rang Andrew [her husband] at work and said 'Darling, there are 25 coming up and they have nowhere to go.' He said 'Don't be silly, of course they must

come to us, is that what you mean?'"

"I said 'Well I've already said that.'

The group appeared to illustrate to some extent one of the UN Commissioner's objections that mistakes can be made in wartime and that orphans can turn out to have been children separated from their parents.

The opportunities for genuine mistakes and misunderstandings are obvious. But BPH insists that the group are not refugees. They are visitors who have been offered temporary accommodation in Britain by individuals or organisations, and that the charity intends to return them either home or to Austria or Hungary after six months. Their priority is simply to get them out of immediate harm's way: the winter, the Serbs or both.

"What do you do? Leave them there? They're all usually related and they come from the same areas and villages. They all help each other," said Sormy King, the operations director.

Each of the two mothers in the group had two of her own children. Of the 14 other children each was with a brother or sister.

Mrs Findlay had been advised

they would all be happier to begin

with, sleeping as close to one another as possible because that was the way they lived at home.

Her top floor has become a dormitory. On each pillow she and volunteers put a cuddly toy. Within half an hour of arriving the mothers in charge had washed the children and bedded down some of the smaller ones.

who all got up again.

"I have had offers to take them in from all over the place. In one case around here the children have told their mother they'll move out of their own room.

"We want to keep them all as close together as possible in the same area," Mrs Findlay said. She was even anticipating a Christmas party, although no one has yet established whether the group is Christian or Muslim. But then a party is a party.

By law in Scotland, although not yet in England, social services have to be told if any private fostering arrangement is being entered into which is what would effectively happen when the children are farmed out. Social services will inspect and interview volunteer families. Grampian Regional Council has already seconded a social worker to the Bosnian group.

Mrs Findlay expects to have the group for at least two weeks while they sort out who can go where.

Communication will be a problem. "I bought myself a Serbo-Croat phrasebook in Elgin," said Mrs Findlay hopefully. "But we'll manage. You just do." Helped by Gordonstoun school which has miraculously produced a Croatian-born girl student.

All that can be said is that this group is physically safe. Mental safety may be another thing. A low-flying RAF Tornado from RAF Lossiemouth had the four teenage girls in the group diving over the arm of Mrs Findlay's sofa.

ALASTAIR ROBERTSON

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Emperors, presidents and popularity

With Brazil's politics in turmoil, two pretenders are claiming the right to the throne, a position vacated 103 years ago

Paulo Bonifacio cautiously guards the pearl and diamond studded crown which sits behind a security screen in the Imperial Palace of Petrópolis and each day he carefully prepares it for public viewing. Then he dusts a golden, velvety throne before opening up the museum of the small town Brazilian emperors once used as a summer hill resort.

But while some have put the days of emperors, princes and princesses behind them in Brazil, there are two pretenders to the throne who aspire to be crowned and seated on the antiquities. Senhor Bonifacio dusts. Backed by a growing band of monarchists, they have begun separate campaigns to convince Brazilians a return to monarchy is what they need, more than 100 years since the monarchy was abolished.

"Our presidential government system has too many flaws and allows for corruption and immorality," claimed Gastão Reis, a monarchist who leads the Movement for Parliamentary Monarchy and backs one of the pretenders.

Senhor Reis is heading a campaign to convince voters that next April, when they vote in a plebiscite to decide between monarchy, a parliamentary system or the already existing presidential system, they should opt for emperor.

Although his call may seem far-fetched for a country which abandoned its monarchy a 103 years ago, recent polls show 23 per cent of Brazil's 90 million voters may opt for monarchy. Support has increased since an impeachment

trial was opened against President Fernando Collor de Mello, who is accused of involvement in a corruption scandal masterminded by his former campaign treasurer.

The pretenders to the throne are from the House of Bragança, descendants of the Portuguese King João VI who was forced to flee to Brazil — then a colony — because of the advances of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1808. King João VI returned to his mother country and left a young son Pedro, who had married a Czech countess when he married a Czech countess who had no royal blood.

Dom Pedro I was crowned emperor of Brazil in 1822 and his son, Dom Pedro II, took the throne in 1840. He was last emperor of Brazil and monarchs claim his 48-year rule was marked with an "integrity, morality and international recognition" they would like to see returned to the country.

The last and most popular achievement of Dom Pedro II was putting an end to slavery. But it also won him the wrath of immigrant European landowners who launched a republican movement and abolished the monarchy in 1889, forcing Dom Pedro II into exile in France with his family.

Today, 70 years after the royal family was allowed to return to Brazil two men hotly contest the position of heir to the throne. Dom Pedro Gastão de Orleans e Bragança, 42, and one of Dom Pedro Gastão's six children.

As she sat amid an array of imperial portraits which cover the walls of her home in Petrópolis, she

voluntarily put forward her father's claim. "My father wants to moralise Brazil because it is a country without morality. He wants to raise the consciousness of people.

I think people need to be told about what an emperor or a king really is. They still have an idea of it being some kind of dictator who wears a crown, but what they have to learn is he will be a normal man who will fit to be the moral guardian of the nation. He would not be led to party but have a natural power and respect over people."

Her claims have much support in Petrópolis where Dom Pedro Gastão is a popular man and where the local economy still relies on tourists who flock to their town to view the pink and white palaces and splendid imperial churches which are scattered all around. "More than 300,000 people visit the main museum at the Imperial Palace alone every year," said Dora Rego Correia, the deputy director of the museum whose German descendants arrived in Petrópolis before the second world war.

Two of Dom Pedro Gastão's sons, Francisco and Pedro Carlos, who live in Petrópolis also provide employment to a large number of local people. One runs the local newspaper *Tribuna de Petrópolis* and the other area's biggest real estate agency. In exchange, the 280,000 who populate Petrópolis

are obliged to pay a yearly land and property tax called "inférieuse", to maintain the royal family.

But while dozens of people on the streets of Petrópolis spoke proudly about the man who intends to make their town a true imperial capital once again and claims monarchy is a better choice than a flawed presidential system, a number of locals prefer to keep the emperor a thing of the past.

"I think most people will vote for a parliamentary system as they are truly disappointed with President Collor," said Paulo Bonifacio. President Collor, who has been temporarily stripped of his office because of an impeachment trial, was Brazil's first democratically elected president in 29 years. But although Brazilians protested against alleged corruption which marked his years in office, thousands turned out on the streets last week to show their faith in democracy.

"Some people may be convinced that if this was once again an imperial capital things would improve for them," Senhor Bonifacio said.

"But they forget that through most of the last emperor's reign there was slavery and feudalism, and the royal family had control over all the funds and paid no one. How could there have been inflation and corruption?"

For him the splendid crown, sceptre and grandiose throne are best kept in the museum and in the past.

GABRIELLA GAMINI



Seat for an emperor: Paulo Bonifacio dusts the golden throne

JPY:15/10/92



Family planning: Roseanne Barr and Tom Arnold celebrate their marriage, with her son Jake and other family members. In therapy, she says, we learn to be parents

Putting the family on the couch

So popular is family therapy, that Hollywood moguls are considering making a sequel to *Honey, I Shrunk the Kids* called *Honey, I Took the Kids to the Shrink*. Such are the weak jokes doing the rounds of family therapists, but their content is spot-on. With the word "family" replacing "Big Mac" as the mainstay of America's vocabulary, the therapy boom comes as no surprise.

While President Bush and Vice-President Quayle prefer to have the words "family values" in every soundbite, the Democratic dream team is fond of sharing its heartfelt appreciation of "family therapy". Bill Clinton does it, the comedian Roseanne Arnold, née Barr, does it, and Woody Allen ought to. Nowhere, the night-on family has outings to the therapist, not the beach.

Mr Clinton says he sought family therapy when his half-brother was being treated for drug addiction, and that he grew up having to protect his brother and mother from the anger of his alcoholic stepfather. Being the "peacemaker" made him reluctant to impose his will on others — not ideal credentials for the presidency. But he says therapy has helped him overcome that.

Mrs Arnold and her real-life husband Tom took their three children from her previous marriage into therapy with them, after she realised she had been suppressing memories of parental abuse she had suffered as a child. She was overweight, her husband had a drug problem, and her children were playing truant. "We all started therapy together," she told an American magazine. "We went every day and every night. Individual counselling for each of the kids, family therapy, my therapy,

All over America, families are solving their problems through therapy. Kate Muir reports on the success of a national obsession

Tom's therapy, marriage counselling. We learn to be parents. Unravelling the "happy family" fantasy is the hard thing I've ever done."

Star endorsements of family therapy have done the movement no harm. Qualified practitioners have doubled in the past ten years to 20,000 in America. In Britain, the actor John Cleese co-wrote *Families and How to Survive Them* with the psychiatrist Robin Skynner. Mr Cleese also lobbies for the family therapy movement.

Why is there such enthusiasm and outspokenness? Virginia Ruter of the American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy says: "People are quite proud to say they're going to family therapy. It sounds positive, whereas they're still embarrassed and secretive about going to a psychiatrist. The fact that candidates like Clinton and Gore can talk about it without the public saying 'Oh my God' indicates that."

Family therapy also produces results far faster than conventional psychoanalysis. "Ten sessions can often be enough, whereas psychoanalysis of the same individual alone might go on for five years," says Dr Peter Steinberg, the director of the Ackerman Institute for Family Therapy in New York. "You get better quality information — four perspectives are better than one."

The non-profit Ackerman Institute — America's first and largest family therapy centre, established in 1960 — is in a rambling old townhouse in Manhattan. It is intentionally more like a home than a clinic, and in its

waiting room there are tiny red chairs and toys for toddlers. But how can two-year-olds participate in therapy?

Therapists differ on that, but I find having the parents in the room with young kids who start disrupting the session becomes very revealing. You can see whether the child's behaviour disrupts the adult agenda, and the extent to which parents are working as a team and sharing the disciplining — things they might never tell you. And often young children can just sense the tension; I mean, they won't stand up and say: "I think our anxiety level is getting a bit high here," but they'll act up because they pick up things an adult might not notice," Dr Steinberg says.

Children are more likely to tell the truth. "If the father is saying 'I'm always home to help with the kids by seven', a five-year-old will say 'No, you're not Daddy' and then we all learn something."

Many families initially arrive with a "problem" member — the anorexic daughter, the drug-taking son, the bed-wetting eight-year-old — and find, after just a few sessions, that the child's problem is a result of the parents' repressed tension and anger. "Children often become difficult in order to distract attention from their parents' fighting or split."

Family therapy is far more interventionist than psychoanalysis. Solutions can be both simple, and rather peculiar. Sometimes a family will be told to sit down to dinner together every day, something that has perhaps not happened regularly for five years. Because family behaviour is so

ingrained, breaking down habits and turning home-life upside down often brings psychological changes.

In one case a husband and wife could not handle their obstreperous son. The therapist suggested that the boy only listen to his father's instructions on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and his mother's on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. On Sunday, they could work together. He told the boy: "I want to remind your Mom or Dad when it's their turn, and if either steps out of line, report it to me." By breaking a long-held behaviour pattern and disrupting the family's expectations, each parent stopped undermining the other and they were forced into finding some other way to hold the family together.

Often nothing more than talking is required. Dr Steinberg says: "You can't imagine how often families come in here, and they just have not sat down together and discussed the problem fairly. They live in the same house, but they just don't talk. Sometimes you get dramatic results straightaway."

Unlike one-to-one analysis, family therapy can involve a whole group of professionals who can often suggest solutions when the therapist has reached an impasse. Most therapy sessions at the Ackerman Institute take place in a video room, which has one wall made of one-way mirrors, behind which trainees and the supervisor can watch. The session is also taped for later discussion. The families, reared in an age of home videos,

find this normal, and are rarely inhibited after the first five minutes.

If a trainee — already a qualified doctor or social worker — is taking the session, the supervisor can ring through on an intercom phone. "He'll tell the trainee that he hasn't addressed a question to the father for 15 minutes, or suggest another tack of questioning," says Dr Steinberg.

In some practices, families are sometimes shown the video playback of themselves. Therapists Wendell Ray and William Saxon say they can cut down sessions from ten to about four using this. "It lets us see ourselves as others see us. When families of couples view segments from their own therapy, it isolates the problem and lets the family decide what to do about it."

Much of the Ackerman Institute's time is taken up with the families of drug addicts and alcoholics, now one in five of American families. It also deals with families in which one parent has admitted to abuse or incest with a child, as well as infertile couples and homosexual families.

Seeing half-destroyed families every day makes therapists cynical about "family values" being the cure for their country's ills. "It rather misses the point," Ms Ruter says. "It takes hard work to hold families together, not an election manifesto."

Those views are cynically reflected in a recent edition of a marketing strategy magazine, *The Trends Journal*. "Marketers: Think of the return to family values as you would think of *Batman Returns*. It's exploitable but will vanish from the public consciousness when its screen run is completed. The issue is an election year fad."

Family therapy, however, remains a growth market.

Conkered by nature

W arm up your oven, fetch down the vinegar, and unearth the varnish from the top shelf of your shed. It's that time of year. Forget the miss and mellow fruitfulness; everyone with children knows that it is conker time.

Each year I marvel at the repeated miracle of nature. Of all the eccentric systems of seed-spreading — transported in the gullets of migrating birds, adhered to the prickly backs of hedgehogs, blown through the air on helicopter-winged sycamores — surely the horse-chestnut has evolved the oddest method of propagation. To broadcast your fruit, send it off to prosper in new ground via the blazer pockets of schoolboys.

Every autumn the word is spread and a new generation of children learns the ancient vinegar 'n' varnish culture of conker hardening.

Some will always believe in the slow, overnight baking technique: a few whippersnappers are

unwisely experimenting with microwave technology.

Something stronger than conker string attaches young children to the wonders of the natural world at this time of year. I learnt this at nursery school, my children's not my own. As I stood at the gates with a carrier bag of gleaming bronze beauties, I found that all the other mothers were similarly laden. Ms Porter said, accepting the load as gracefully as she could, "yes, there's a lot of Nature around at this time of year".

As the leaves turn gold, the children turn green, fascinated by the dramatic spectacle of seasonal change and deeply concerned about conservation issues. What used to be merely a puzzle to wattle now elicits the cry, "look mum, an acid rain pool". Park squirrels prompt the enquiry, "is that an endangered species?". The haphazard collection of twigs and bugs we used to know as the "nature table" has become a resource centre for topic work on environmental studies.

As a parent you can turn some of this enthusiasm to advantage. If you can redirect their interest from slimy fungi in woods and get access to the few fields where early morning mushrooms are still to be found, everyone gets a tastier breakfast. And it is still possible to find lonely lanes of sloe berries. Though these are inedible when picked, they can be transformed into a wonderful Christmas delicacy. The children enjoy the afternoon of combat with nature, collecting them and then take pleasure in the preparation ceremony, learnt at their grandmother's knee.

Apple pies and apple fritters, pickles, purées, jam, jelly, and juice. There is only so much you can do with 200lb of apples. We gave them away by the cartload to schoolfriends and colleagues, but eventually we found acquaintances reluctant to accept yet another carrier full of Crispins. It has not put them off. The bug box and microscope are in constant use. We still go out with bags to forage autumnal droppings for leaf printing and bark rubbing projects. To parks and woods and wasteland, we come, they see and nature conkers.

AND BRIEFLY

A week of films

IT PAYS to book early for the Children's London Film Festival, which takes place during the autumn half-term holiday (October 24–November 1) at the National Film Theatre.

Workshops on Instant Animation and Flash Films are available only to those who have bought tickets to at least one afternoon film. Charges are £1 per two-hour workshop and admission to the festival is £2.75 per child. Films include *The Flying Sinker* — a Czechoslovakian/Canadian collaboration — and *The Battle of Chocolate*, from Taiwan. Further details from the National Film Theatre, South Bank, London SE1 8XT (071-928 3232).

Couture kids

THE new children's range from Emporio Armani has Armani Junior toddler track-suits at £59 and boys' woollen blazers, tailored just like Dad's, for £195.

Sweet America

THERE are lots of treats in store during Harrods' American Frontiers promotion, such as giant rolls of Tootsie Rolls (£1.60) and tubes of chocolate and cherry licorice (£5.65) and other US children's "penny candy store" favourites — at prices substantially higher than a penny. There is Ghirardelli chocolate from San Francisco; Hershey's famous "kisses" (packed in American mailboxes or tins for £9.95) and Hershey's "bear hugs" at £4.40 for little 'ums'.

Disney dolls

CHARACTERS from classic Walt Disney films such as *Cinderella* and *Sleeping Beauty* — as well as from the new Oscar-winning *Beauty and the Beast* (which opens in the West End and Scotland on Friday and throughout Britain on October 16) are recreated in a new range of 11.5in plastic and plush dolls from Mattel. *Cinderella* comes in an elegant blue satin ball gown that transforms into a wedding gown (accessorised with glass slippers) and *Beauty* comes with a special lipstick that allows her to place the magical kiss on the cheek of the *Beast* Doll — whose mask and *Beast* costume then fall away to reveal a handsome prince. Masks of subsidiary characters such as Fairy Godmothers and Wicked Stepmothers are provided, which fit on any fashion doll, and the Disney Classics range costs from about £14.99 in most toy shops.

Gums goodness

PARENTS whose children are allergic to or become hyperactive from the artificial colourings used in many sweets will be pleased at the expansion and wider availability of the Kajero range of soft fruit gums from Germany. Originally only from health food shops and Boots in orange and lemon slices, there are now "yoghurt gums" and fruit gums too, all made from fruit juice and pulp without artificial colourings and stocked by most good supermarkets for about 79p per pack.

Sweet America

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VICTORIA MCKEE

I suppose I should have seen it coming but we were so involved in getting through the long haul of parenting that all I could focus on was the prospect of things being the way they used to be when we were first married. I was looking forward to having to please no one but ourselves again. I had half-formed plans about changing direction, taking up new interests, being able to spend our hard-earned income on exotic holidays once we no longer had to find school fees or top up grants.

Then my mother died and my father was ill. And now we are tied down in ways we haven't been for years. I feel guilty if we don't visit regularly to make sure he is eating properly. He won't pay for someone to do the garden — or let us pay for him — but he's too frail to do it himself. So we end up doing it. It's crazy. I find myself out in the garden at the weekend, planting broad beans for him when I've never planted a bean in my life."

Anna Wellings, 52, can still see the funny side of being caught in the parent trap. But, having shed most of her mothering duties once her youngest son left for university last year, she has no wish to end up being a "mother" to her own father.

Thanks to earlier retirement and a longer lifespan Britain now has a much larger, healthier and active population of the population in what has been dubbed "the third age" (defined as the years of independence, often drift into looking after relatives without being aware of what they are taking on. "When there is a crisis, there is a tendency to invite someone to come and

years whereas a baby girl born in 1991 will have a life expectancy of 79 years. (For males the figures are 45 and 73 respectively.)

But figures extrapolated from the General Household Survey of 1985 show that of the 14 million current third agers almost three million are caring for others, and 12 per cent of all adults between the ages of 50 and 60 are looking after a parent.

Yesterday the Carnegie Inquiry into The Third Age published the findings of three research studies.

One of them, *Caring: The Importance of Third Age Carers*, deals, in part, with the problems faced by the generation who may find themselves sandwiched between the needs of their children and their parents. It highlights the breakdown of the third age dream for many women, "who instead of entering a new phase of independence and freedom from caring responsibilities, have to assume them again."

The implications may be considerable. A woman who has to delay a return to paid employment, switch to part-time working or give up a job altogether in order to care for a parent, may not only lose current income and any fringe benefits but also jeopardise her career prospects, earning potential and, possibly, her pension rights.

At the same time outgoings are likely to rise. Some of those looking after elderly relatives without being aware of what they are taking on, "when there is a crisis, there is a tendency to invite someone to come and

live with you but I would counsel caution. Sharing a home has been shown to be one of the most stressful aspects of care."

But even if granny stays in her own home, the pressures can mount up. As Diane Gaston of the Carers National Association observes: "It tends to creep up on you. You drop in a couple of days a week, you run them to the shops, you

off you are to begin with, the easier it will be to pay for outside help, although even that may not reduce the emotional stresses."

Various studies suggest that looking after a parent is a particularly difficult task and one that is resented more than caring for a dependent spouse.

"It may seem heartless and hard, but you must not allow the roles to become reversed so

that your parent becomes the child, and you are the parent. It isn't always easy," says Christine Olive, a marital counsellor whose 85-year-old mother lives in a granny annexe at her home. "I see my mother doing things, and part of me wants to rush in and say 'I'll do that'. But you have to resist it. We all know the pull: I've got to do this, I don't want to, but I'll have to. That's the child in you reacting to the all-powerful parent. It may not be the appropriate response. People who come for counselling often need permission not to have to always meet the needs of the child in their parent."

Emotional pressures may also come from other people.

and stay with us, but when she does visit it's like having a small child in the house again. She calls us in the night because she says she can't find her way to the toilet. If she does go to a home I don't think she'll stay. My stomach is already in knots at the thought of what her first complaint will be."

There are, of course, no easy solutions. But Professor Tinker would like to see employers becoming more sensitive to the needs of those who care for their own parents in the way that they are becoming increasingly aware of the needs of parents with young children.

She says: "There are a remarkable number of people who manage to combine employment with a caring role and it is not so much another burden as a positive thing: it gives them money, status and social contacts."

Sometimes, even a sympathetic employer is not enough. Catherine Stephenson, 52, cares for her 89-year-old father in her south London home. Her own children are now 26 and 23. She had hoped to return to nursing full time but then her father, who was already living with the family, developed cataracts and cancer of the ear. Instead she settled for a part-time job as a mother's help. "Two years ago I had to give that up. My father won't stay in the house unless there is someone here."

"You do resent it sometimes. Sometimes my husband and I have a good moan. But you just have to tell yourself it won't go on for ever."

LEE RODWELL

Looking after number two, three, four and five ...

I see my mother doing things, and part of me wants to rush in and say 'I'll do that'. But you have to resist it

LEE RODWELL

From small beginnings . . .

Scientists are extracting DNA from creatures that died 30 million years ago, reports Nigel Hawkes

In the plot of the science fiction novel *Jurassic Park*, a scientist is commissioned by a mad millionaire to bring dinosaurs back to life. He does so by extracting the genetic information for a dinosaur from the DNA found in a blood-sucking insect preserved in amber.

In life, the creature had feasted on a dinosaur. In death, it had been miraculously preserved with fragments of dinosaur blood inside its body. Extracted, the blood provided the basis for reconstructing an entire dinosaur.

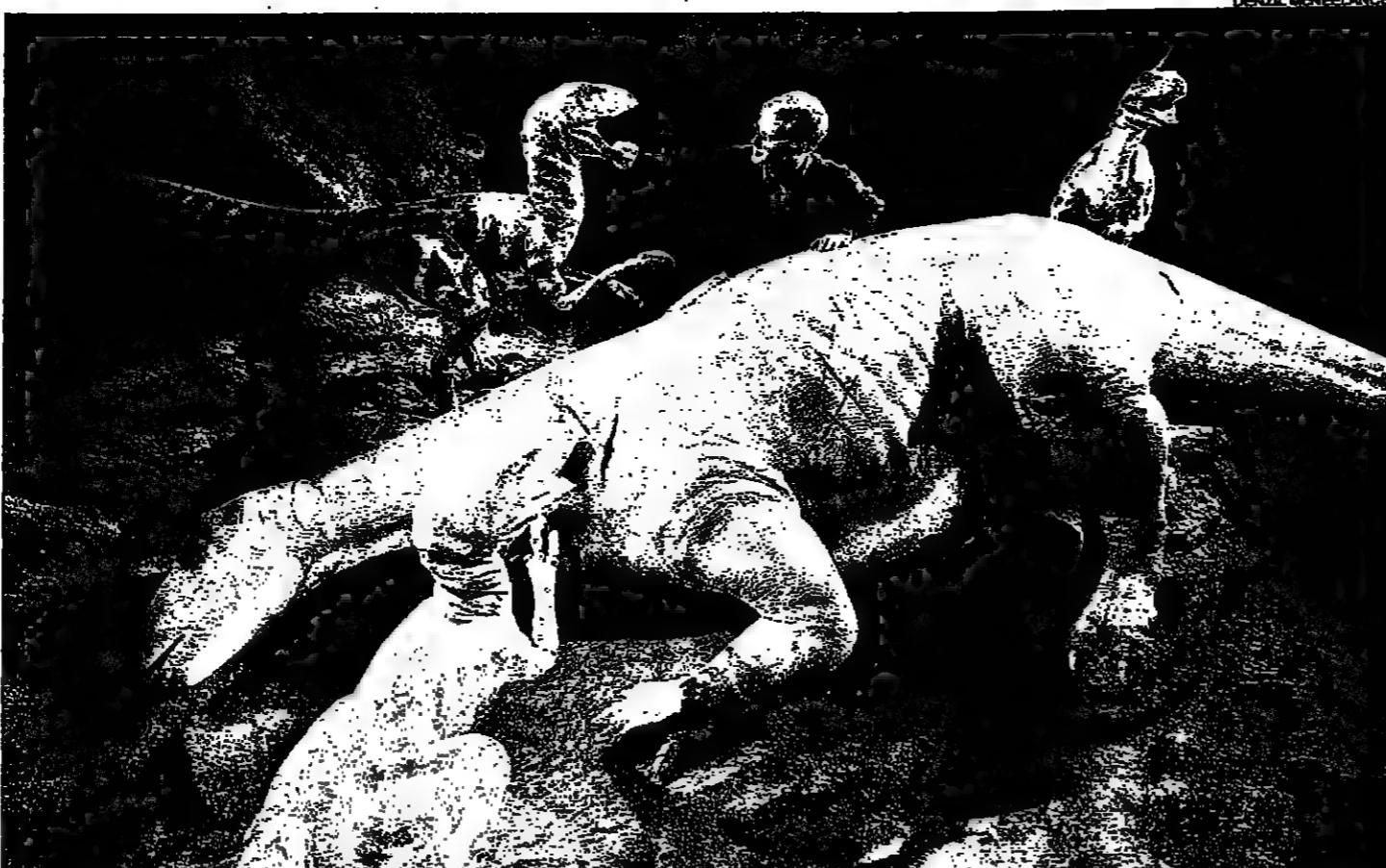
As a novel the book works splendidly, but as science most people have dismissed it. Now the very scientist who first set novelist Michael Crichton off on his ingenious plot believes that it may not be so far-fetched after all.

George Poinar, an entomologist from the University of California, writes in his book *Life in Amber* of the possibility of reconstructing ancient single-celled organisms such as fungi, bacteria and protozoa. After that, he says, we might think of rebuilding even more impressive creatures...

Dr Poinar's optimism is based on the astonishing success that he and others have had in extracting DNA from long-dead insects. Recently he and a group at the American Museum of Natural History virtually dead-heated in a race to extract DNA from specimens about 30 million years old.

Dr Poinar got his sample from a stinkless bee, while the other group, led by David Grimaldi, extracted and sequenced DNA from a termite of about the same age. Both had been preserved in amber, a natural material produced from resin by processes that are still not fully understood.

Both of these specimens comfortably beat the earlier record, held by Edward Golenberg of Wayne State University, who found DNA in a fossilised magnolia leaf 17 million years old. To begin with, as a recent issue of *Science* reports, Dr Golenberg's achievement was regarded



One small step for science fiction: novelists have fantasised about the possibility of reconstructing extinct creatures, such as these dinosaurs at the Natural History Museum. New research on fossils has lent more than a grain of truth to their imaginations

as faintly implausible, since nobody could see how the DNA had survived the process of fossilisation.

These critics have now been largely satisfied by comparisons between the DNA sequences of the fossil magnolia and those of its modern equivalent, which show that the two are close. Doubts about

the results had arisen because of the very sensitivity of the techniques used, which run the risk of amplifying minute contamination of the sample.

All the investigators use a technique called polymerase chain reaction or PCR, basically a way of copying very small samples of DNA again and again until a detectable amount is produced. In principle, a single molecule of DNA is sufficient, using this method; but the downside is the risk that what you are detecting is contamination rather than sample.

For this reason Rob DeSalle, a member of the American Museum

of Natural History team, extracted the DNA from the 30-million-year-old termite in a laboratory far from the PCR machine.

They removed the whole insect from the surrounding amber, extracted the DNA from it, and found that they had very little. Thanks to PCR, however, they were able to

confident the DNA can't be anything but termite," DeSalle told *Science*.

Ahead lie even older specimens. Dr Poinar is trying to get DNA from 80-million-year-old biting flies preserved in amber from Alberta, Canada. Dr Golenberg is going for the 100-million-year mark with some leaves from Nebraska. Brian Farrell from the University of Colorado in Boulder, is encouraged by results so far in his study of a 200-million-year-old fish fossil, while Noreen Tuross at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington DC is working on a 400-million-year-old fossil mollusc.

If they succeed, it will be a dramatic demonstration of technique, but will it tell us anything useful? The hope is that it will, by opening up a whole new field of science called molecular palaeontology. For the first time it should be possible to compare the genes of ancient, long-extinct creatures with their modern counterparts.

Dr Grimaldi's interest is in trying to establish why the termite he is studying, *Mastotermes electrodominicus*, eventually disappeared from the Caribbean, and has left behind only a single descendant, *Mastotermes darwiniensis*, which lives in Australia. The ancient creature and its modern counterpart are quite similar in size and appearance, but it remains a mystery why a group that was once quite widespread is now represented by a single species. He hopes that studying the DNA may ultimately provide some clues.

This is of course, still a long way from recreating creatures in the manner of *Jurassic Park*. The fragments of DNA that are extracted represent only a tiny fraction of the entire genome, and in the opinion of most scientists, reassembling extinct creatures remains a fantasy.

But that, Dr Poinar says, is what most of his colleagues said when he first proposed extracting DNA from insects preserved in amber.

Early humans 'scavenged'

A new study of our ancestors argues that two million years ago, man was not a hunter. He was eating leftovers

The myth of Man the Hunter has again been challenged. Our earliest ancestors may well have established themselves economically by picking up the leavings of lions, hustling hyenas out of the way and vanquishing vultures in an unscrupulous squabble over rotting meat and bone marrow.

Such is the conclusion of a new study of potential adaptations carried out by Robert Blumenthal and John Cavallo, of Rutgers University in New Jersey, according to *Scientific American* (267, No 4, 90-97).

"Scavenging" may have been more common than hunting two million years ago. Flaked stone toolmaking, the practice of

butchering large animals and the evolution of big-brained *Homo* all make their first known appearance in the physical record at this time," they say.

Because so much of the archaeological evidence comes from Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania, from the work of Louis and Mary Leakey a generation ago and now from Professor Blumenthal's own research, they decided "to learn how to decipher the residues of ancient subsistence patterns" at nearby game reserves, where the environment would be comparable. During 18 months of observation they "noted how predators and scavengers got their meat and what they did to the bones they left behind".

Earlier research suggested that hunting put a premium on foresight and dexterity, thus selecting for larger brains and nimble hands, they say. Another theory preferred the sharing of meat, which males brought home while females gathered plant foods nearby, as an explanation for the beginning of social life and the family unit.

Yet another idea, espoused by Professor Lewis Binford, was

Hominids probably took small prey with their hands

Recent anthropological studies of human foragers in southern Africa had documented "avid scavenging", previously unremarked. "The earliest hominids probably scavenged and took small prey with their hands, as chimpanzees and baboons do."

"Only their next step was unique: they began to use tools to butcher large carcasses that non-human primates cannot exploit. The difficulty of this leap belies the charge that scavenging offers no challenge that might select for human qualities" such as a larger brain and manual dexterity, they suggest.

If such carcass foods were not found in the same place as plant resources then cooperative foraging from a common home base would have been a viable way of living.

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A dreary panorama all round

Paul Woolwich continues the debate on the uncertain future of current affairs television with an attack on timid scheduling and impossible demands

Peaktime current affairs on Britain's two most popular channels is plunging into a sterlising crisis of its own. We are witnessing a realignment of the currency of broadcast journalism: to increase interest rates, not lower them.

ITV appears to be favouring devaluation. The BBC is desperately supporting *Panorama*, its poundled flagship, as it bumps along the bottom of the acceptable Audience Ratings Monitor floor.

No one denies that in a healthy democracy there should be accessible, hard-hitting television journalism with a commitment to challenge those in authority, expose what the powerful choose to hide and ask the difficult questions.

But in the future will such programming be in the schedules, either on ITV or BBC1, at a time when most people are available to watch?

According to Marcus Plantin, ITV's newly appointed central scheduler, it has no place in prime-time — between 6.30pm and 10.30pm — if it fails to attract eight million viewers per show. That is the size of audience a first-rate comedy would envy, and an impossible target for a genre whose credibility rests on tackling difficult or demanding subjects which traditionally do not attract mass audiences. For the new editors of current affairs it is *Catch 22*: survive in prime-time with a trivialised tabloid approach and win 8 million viewers but lose all authority; or, maintain ITV's distinguished record for covering the issues that matter and risk smaller audiences guaranteeing ignominious consignment to a slot after *News at Ten*. The first option invites ridicule, the second a drop in budgets and a loss of influence.

At present, Granada's *World in Action* gets an average of 7.5 million and Thames's *This Week* 6.5 million, with programmes covering everything from the collapse of the economy to major investigations into corruption and miscarriages of justice.

ITV's one hour of personalised current affairs draws more than the combined audiences for all the BBC's five weekly shows, at a fraction of the cost. It doesn't follow the news, it makes it, and gives the whole independent network journalistic prestige.

On this page last week, Glenwyn Benson, the editor of *Panorama*, argued that it was the stiff competition from commercial television's current affairs that kept *Panorama* honest. With the threatened marginalisation of *WIA* and the demise of *This Week* (which disappears in December after 36 years), "How are we to be kept as honest as we were by ITV?" she asked, intimating that the BBC will be the only supplier of serious current affairs in peak-time on the two main channels in future.

She may be right, but what a sad indictment that would be of our broadcasting heritage. After all, *Panorama* isn't exactly a showcase for compelling, pertinent or watchable current affairs. With a few notable exceptions, it fails to engage a broad general audience.

When, in 1984, Michael Grade, then the BBC1 controller, moved the programme to the 9.30pm slot he wanted at least 5.5 million people — one in ten of the population — to tune in. It actually exceeded his expectations with story-led films that explained issues and reflected the human condition.

Three years later, John Birt was appointed director of news and current affairs. He introduced the "mission to explain" — laudable in theory but disastrous in practice: it translated into ponderously dull, analytical programming, and audiences began to plummet.

In the trade press, *Panorama* has



On location: David Dimbleby in South Africa for a 1990 *Panorama* on that country's future

been trumpeting an increase over the summer while its competition was off the air. The audience had gone from 3.4 million to 4.3 million which, Ms Benson said, "proved it's getting the mix right and maintaining its reputation for solid reporting".

Unfortunately, many of its brightest and most talented staff voted with their feet during that same period. One recent edition, on the plight of Britain's horse racing industry rated just 3.5 million.

Of course it has produced some award-winning investigative journalism, typified by "The Max Factor", which revealed Robert Maxwell's pension fund skulduggery. But, while the programme was stylishly produced, it would have been incomprehensible to the average viewer.

To be honest, *Panorama's* fundamental problem has little to do with competition from ITV. Its difficulties stem from the "mission to explain", and the absence of a clearly defined role. So it rarely makes waves or gets noticed.

The Birt strategy for the BBC's new philosophy of "distinctiveness" relies on issue-based specialist current affairs programming. Foreign affairs is covered by *Assignment: Politics* on *The Record*. Financial matters are the responsibility of *The Money Programme* and all social issues the preserve of *Public Eye*. Admittedly most are tucked away on BBC2, but what territory is left for the generalists of the BBC1 flagship?

At the moment its reputation is tarnished, after the postponement of several politically sensitive editions on the SAS after *Death on the Rock*. "Supergum" during the Gulf war, the "Slide into Stump" on the eve of the last election. Its staff are demoralised, its purpose confused and its audience appeal limited. During the general election, twice as many people watched Sir Robin Day's interviews with the three party leaders on *This Week* rather than those conducted by David Dimbleby on *Panorama*.

The crisis of confidence is palpable. Despite having a head of weekly current affairs with special responsibility for *Panorama*, an editor, two deputies and some of the most senior journalists in the BBC it has gone outside to a rival, LWT, to employ an editorial consultant to advise them on how to do their jobs. Perhaps it should concentrate on more personalised original journalism and not shy away from controversy.

ITV's dilemma is financial. Following the franchise fiasco the companies that now make up the network owe the Government £350 million. Any prime-time programme must attract mass audiences and the advertising revenue that generates.

In its invitation to apply for the franchises, the Independent Television Commission (ITC) defined current affairs as programming which contains "explanation and analysis of current events and

issues, including material dealing with political or industrial controversy or with current public policy". Anything less is classified as documentary or feature material.

Although the ITC can no longer insist such programming appears in peak-time it will ensure its requirements on journalistic content and quality are satisfied.

When Carlton applied for, and won, the London weekday franchise held by Thames, it promised in its application that *Seven Days*, its replacement for *This Week*, had a brief "to report and analyse major topical events and issues with authority, insight and accuracy", and would be scheduled in prime-time. Carlton put no figure on the ratings it expected.

The other replacements for *This Week* include 13 editions of Central's *Cook Report* and a new short item magazine show from Yorkshire TV called *3D*.

We will have to wait and see if these programmes fulfil the ITC's remit — and, if they do not, what action the watchdog will take.

The shake-up in British broadcasting was supposed to enhance quality, competition and choice.

But with *Panorama* failing to find an audience with its narrow concept of journalism, and ITV abdicating its public service responsibilities in favour of making money, the only seriously challenging, gritty current affairs in prime-time next year could be Channel 4's *Dispatches*.

• The author is editor of *This Week* and a former deputy editor of *Panorama*.

Glossy picture of gloom

And now for some really good news: the advertising industry is on its last legs

This is the misty season of the year when, back in the glitz 1980s, London's top advertising agencies would scoop up hundreds of the best and brightest young graduates and promise them a career crammed with Porsches.

But things ain't what they used to be and this year's small crop of greenhorns will find the outlook more lugubrious than luxurious. Not that I expect this sad news will make many people sob themselves to sleep tonight. Even in the hardest of times advertising is not a profession that elicits tears and sympathy. Even before the 1980s most people believed advertising types to be overpaid,

If they come true, such predictions have even an direct significance for the media, and for the economy at large, than they do for the agencies. If advertising is really going to stagnate then all the newspapers and magazines, and all the new television and radio stations are in for truly grim times. So is the economy. If advertisers continue not to spend, consumers will continue not to buy. Advertising generates demand: less advertising, less demand.

Happily, I'm a little Polynesian. As soon as the forecasters unanimously agree about anything they are bound to be wrong. During the late 1980s all

the economic gypsies peered into their computerised crystal ball and prophesied that advertising would escalate forever.

No sooner had the gurus spoken than advertising plummeted. The lack of demand has caused the cost of advertising to fall. Indeed advertising is now, in historic terms, dirt

cheap. And eventually — it may not be this year, but it will not be long — advertisers will recall the old adage that doing business without advertising is like winking at a woman in the dark: you know what you're doing, but nobody else does.

Advertising has never been quite as glitz as its image, but over the long haul it has been and will continue to be a modestly growing business. It has fluctuated between 1 per cent and 2 per cent of the gross national product for more than half a century, as long as records have been kept.

And it is much more stable than conventional wisdom suggests. J. Walter Thompson has been in business since 1878; far longer than Ford, or IBM, or Marks & Spencer.

So the handful of young Turks who enter advertising this year will see their salaries shoot up as the industry pays the inevitable price for having been unable to recruit in sufficient numbers, and begins to invest in its own future. There may still be a few Porsches at the end of their rainbow. If, that is, Porsche is still in business.

SELLING POINT

Winston Fletcher



How have the mighty paid fallen. One of the few enterprising aspects of the recession is the sight of agency chairmen lugging their own big, black, artwork bags about. Some of them have even been forced to learn how to switch the video equipment on and off. Bag carriers and switch swimmers were among the first to go in the cutbacks, and top agency folk now have to do their own switching. I doubt if that will make you weep either.

Noticing an air of malaise among his staff, none of whom had had a salary increase for some years, the chairman of one of the top agencies last month called them all together for a pep talk. He could not guarantee things would get better quickly. He began less than rousingly, but somewhere over the rainbow life in advertising would one day gleam brighter than bright again. His flock dispersed, more dejected than ever.

Few advertising people now believe that their business will recover its lustre this side of 2001. During the past 12 months a plethora of learned forecasts has been published — the latest by Saatchi itself — all of which presage doom and gloom for as far ahead as the eye can see. Even when the recession ends, so the soothsayers say, advertising will remain a depressed industry.

A new BBC magazine puts the World Service into words

And nation shall write unto nation

In the summer of 1990 I, as the editor of *The Listener*, went to see John Tusa, the managing director of the BBC's World Service. The magazine had problems, among them the narrowing target of its potential readers in Britain, faced as they were with an explosion of print from the serious newspapers.

Equally troubling was the weakening of the link between the magazine and the BBC since the decision in 1987 to put *The Listener* into the joint ownership of the BBC and the ITV companies. From then on, neither side was to feel fully committed to it, and I TV was already pulling out.

What I suggested to Mr Tusa was that it could be in both our interests for *The Listener* to pitch itself more consciously at the global audience of the BBC World Service. Already I had been making more use of the network of foreign correspondents, and had formed links with the English language service team at Bush House.

He listened, offered his directorate's goodwill, but left me with two clear impressions: that he would not offer funds in the cause; and that, within Bush House itself, there were also stirrings about producing a publication more substantial than *London Calling*, the monthly programme and wavelength guide that since 1939 had been giving tens of thousands of listeners essential information but had little room for wider-ranging fare.

In December 1990, another BBC executive informed me of the decision to close *The Listener*. Last week, Mr Tusa hosted the launch celebration for *BBC Worldwide*, a hand-somely designed, full-colour, glossy, 100-page magazine.

Its contents still contain the month's details of the BBC World Service schedule, in a centre section with its own title-page: *London Calling*, reckoned by now too strong a

brand name to ditch. But the rest of the issue spans a wide range of interests and activities and a global perspective, in articles that can be 2,000 words long or more.

Among its writers are names from without the BBC and within, including John Newell, the World Service's science editor, and Andrew Whitehead, the political editor.

One of its biggest features, on organised crime, brings together contributions from



Global issues: the new title

BBC correspondents in several different countries — a device that Steve Weinman, the editor, intends to be a regular.

Mr Weinman was, I know, already inciting the idea all that time ago. But he, too, had to operate under Mr Tusa's financial discipline.

First, as editor of *London Calling*, that publication was to be made to cover its costs; then the new magazine must be demonstrated to be a viable commercial proposition. So a long process of dummy issues and research was carried out before, earlier this year, he got the green light.

One dummy issue, from last year, still has on its title page a small reproduction of the dummy from the year before. Its title then: *BBC World Listener*.

If that gives an open acknowledgement of one line

of the project's ancestry, its disappearance marks Mr Weinman's determination to create something in tune with his own audience's needs. A research project by the World Service's own audience research department, included group discussions held in Brussels, Bahrain and New York.

"It was an example of research being a real help to editorial thinking," Mr Weinman says. "Last year's dummy was very busy, with a majority of one or two-page articles. The reaction of the research groups was that they wanted more meat, something to get their teeth into. That gave us the confidence to go for longer features."

The groups also failed to relate to the cumbersome *BBC World Listener* title. Besides, since then, the launch and rapid spread of *BBC World Service television* has given the magazine a new source of subject matter.

But perhaps the biggest departure is in the new monthly's financing and distribution. The *London Calling* section of *BBC Worldwide* will also be reprinted separately and made available free, especially in developing countries, to those who cannot afford to buy it.

But *BBC Worldwide* aims to sell itself, with a target circulation of 75,000 copies, to upmarket advertisers — airlines, hotels, financial services — that might want to reach a far-flung audience.

And, following where *World Service radio* itself has gone only in recent years, it will also be available, price £1.75, on bookstalls in Britain itself — in the London area at first, but rolling out more widely if the demand proves to be there.

Those who were with *The Listener* will watch for that with a particularly poignant interest.

PETER FIDDICK

In-flight TV takes off

Personalised entertainment is a burgeoning market

Long gone are the days when in-flight entertainment meant flickering, badly cut, films shown just as you fell asleep. Airlines have woken up to the needs of passengers, as well as the obvious marketing opportunities presented by a captive (and in many cases decidedly up-market) audience.

Recently, the BBC's news and current affairs department signed a contract to provide a daily news service to British Airways. ITN, which has developed its own news marketing service, has deals with, among others, Qantas, Lufthansa, Singapore Airlines, and KLM. The opportunity for these news providers is obvious. "Our news is trusted more than any other

information service in the country," says Tony Hall, director of news and current affairs at the BBC. "We want to promote that valuable brand image."

But it's not just news services which may have found a new audience. "Soon," says Peter Montieth of Scott Riseman, a major producer of in-flight material for airlines, "airplanes will be mini television stations in the sky."

With the arrival of flat screen seat-back television sets in many aircraft, with Virgin leading the way, the passenger can be offered the

same kind of programme choice they have long been given on the music channels. The individual television channels carry up to ten channels of entertainment and advertising.

"With ten channels, there's the option for four movie channels, entertainment channels, children's programmes, news and current affairs and six stereo audio channels," Mr Montieth says.

British Airways is investing more than £30 million in seat-back sets for passengers in first and business classes. Other airlines have also dramatically improved their

ROBIN HUNT

MANAGEMENT

Curing an absent mind

Absenteeism is a problem afflicting local authorities, Hugh Thompson writes. But there are solutions

Absenteeism is a problem for public sector management. While the CBI estimates that the norm in the private sector is about seven days a year, the Audit Commission calculated two years ago that the local council average is 19.3 days lost a year per worker.

Firemen are absent on average 15 days, Post Office workers 14 days and policemen 12 days. Some areas were worse than others. The direct labour force in Camden, London, averaged 40 days lost a year, while in the same borough's leisure department both white and blue collar workers were absent more than ten weeks a year – as well as taking their six week holiday. A study at a Canterbury prison found that officers took an average five weeks off a year sick.

Those working in the public sector bristle at the suggestion that union power has reduced management's ability to manage. They also say any suggestion that Tory-controlled Wandsworth and Westminster had far better absentee records than Labour controlled Camden or Lambeth misses the point. "Each absentee is a personal story usually connected to stress," a spokesman for Camden says.

However, Colin Carmichael, Camden's director of corporate services, says: "The Audit Commission made a long list of recommendations, to which we added a few. Our rates of absenteeism are now down to just over the national average, that is, Camden white collar workers are off sick about eight days a year and manual workers about 11 days. We still have some way to go. I have been doing this job for three years and the work environment has totally changed. No one takes time off without it being noticed. That wasn't true before."



Warning: Tarquin De Soutter says that people talk of absenteeism but do little about it

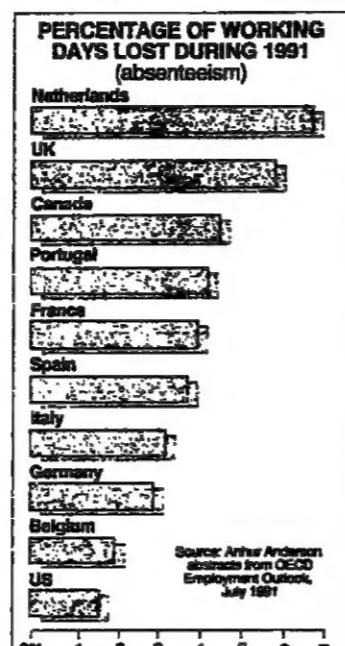
"Absenteeism is now a priority at our monthly management meetings. We have put in procedures which allow us to dismiss those whose levels of absenteeism are high and several have gone. This has made everyone think twice. Senior managers now have part of their bonus calculated on the levels of sickness in their departments. They can also be disciplined."

Birmingham city council has faced the problem of absenteeism where the jobs are boring, efforts could be made to make them more interesting and to put workers into bonus related teams to build up peer pressure. Everywhere people talk of absenteeism being a priority issue but they do not like doing too much about it as it involves disturbance of the work place culture."

Birmingham city council has

headed on. Stephen Ward, the director of management and personnel, says: "We have set ourselves targets of getting blue collar absenteeism down to 5 per cent of days worked and white collar down to 3 per cent. I don't see sickness related absenteeism as a public versus private sector thing, but as related to size of the organisation. Birmingham council is twice as large as the next biggest local employer."

"Our philosophy is to break everything down into small units where the manager is personally in touch. Our 55,000 employees are involved in 1,400 work units. Our slogan is that every absence, even for a day, must generate a manager's response. If someone is ill the manager must at least enquire about their health. Making people loyal to their team rather than the bigger organisation is a vital part of our strategy."



CORRECTION
An article on this page (September 29) incorrectly stated that the charity Way on Want had recently been bankrupt. Although the charity was considered potentially insolvent in early 1990, a survival package was put into effect and its financial affairs are now on a sound footing. We apologise for the error.

Charter marks from "the voice of god"

John Major thinks the Citizen's Charter is great, but as Douglas Broom reports, the public is yet to be persuaded

The Citizen's Charter cleared another hurdle last week with the presentation by the prime minister of the first 36 charter marks to public bodies which have succeeded in implementing its principles.

That John Major was prepared to take time off from grappling with the fate of sterling and the Maastricht Treaty was a sign of the importance he attaches to the charter. Sadly, as the following morning's newspaper wafer-thin coverage of the event demonstrated, he has a long way to go to persuade the public that the charter means as much to them.

No effort was spared in making the presentation ceremony a glittering event. Winners were presented with their stainless-steel plaques under the opulent Rubens ceiling of the Banqueting House in Whitehall.

On a floodlit day, winners came to shake the prime ministerial hand while a loudspeaker system, described in the programme as "the voice of god", relayed their achievements. The effect was reminiscent of the *Sale of the Century*, and did nothing to dispel the sense that the whole charter initiative still lacks substance. The content of the citations only added to the impression.

Both Stowupland

Shool, Stowmarket, in Suffolk, and Her Majesty's Prison Dungavel, in Scotland, were praised by the "voice of god" for requiring their staff to wear badges when dealing with customers. Just who these "customers" are was left to the imagination.

Of course the whole "customer care" revolution has required public sector managers to swallow large doses of alien jargon. So perhaps we should not baulk at

service, did not win a charter mark.

Sir James Blyth, chief executive of Boots and chairman of the judging panel, insisted at the ceremony that great care had been taken to ensure that promises had been fulfilled. William Waldegrave, the minister responsible for the charter, said the public would notice the difference in the areas where public service providers had followed the charter.

The very act of entering the competition, he said, had helped the 300 councils who took part to adapt their services to the needs of local people, the "customers" that the government wants to assist.

Certainly an examination of the work done by those bodies that won awards suggests the Citizen's Charter has changed the way some local authorities think, although for many it has given impetus to a process already under way.

Brian Briscoe, chief executive of Hertfordshire county council, was at the ceremony to see the award of a charter mark to his "transportation department". Even the American-sounding name of the department is intended to reflect user-friendliness. "Highways", its previous name, was dropped because it failed to encompass its full range of activities, from repairing roads to designing traffic and public transport plans for the county's towns.

"We started a management review two years ago, the purpose of which was to focus on customers. The charter has really given a framework in which to develop that work, which already involved setting targets for dealing with letters and phone calls."

The council has a 24-hour hotline which is connected to the fire service headquarters after office hours. Any emergency repair calls are passed on at once, while other enquiries are passed to the relevant staff first thing on the next working day.

Each council department has its own charter. For instance, the council promises to repair dangerous potholes in the road within 24 hours, and the service has drawn praise from delighted residents.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS



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To succeed the present incumbent on his retirement in 1993. Applicants are invited from those having suitable experience and with proven management and administrative ability at a senior level. A knowledge of child and educational welfare would be an advantage but not essential. This is a challenging post for someone with enthusiasm to consolidate the progress already achieved in a developing organisation established on the merger of two separate institutions in 1986. A competitive salary with substantial benefits is available.

Further information and application forms can be obtained by writing (marked Private and Confidential) to the Secretary, MTGB, 31 Great Queen Street, London WC2B 5AG. The closing date for the return of a completed application is 30th October 1992.

CARROLL FOUNDATION



IRISH HISTORY INSTITUTE PART TIME RESEARCHER WESTMINSTER

Postdoctoral researcher required to work on research projects for a wide range of primary and secondary sources, research programmes for the collection and related publications. Ideally suited for a person who can function with computers and a fluent reader of Latin.

Full and full CV to Sarah Pearce, 24 Stifford Place, London NW1.

QUEEN VICTORIA HOSPITAL (East Grinstead)

Unit General Manager/Chief Executive

Salary circa £45,000

Queen Victoria Hospital provides a unique and renowned dual service as a Regional Centre for Burns, Plastic Surgery, Maxillo-facial and Oral Surgery and Orthodontics together with acute general hospital services for the local population. The Hospital is seeking independent Trust status within the NHS.

An excellent reputation for technical quality, clinical teaching and research in the specialities combines well with strong support from local GPs (80% Fund-holding by April 1993) and from the demanding local community for general acute services.

The budget is £15 million split 2:1 between speciality and general services. This "mixed economy" provides an exceptional challenge for a time-served manager to lead a committed team during this period of unprecedented change. Potentially successful candidates will know the skills and attributes we are seeking and they will also know that NHS experience is desirable but by no means essential.

If you would like to know more, please contact Jack Lowe, Tunbridge Wells District General Manager, on 0892 511577 ext 2702. Information pack available from Mrs J Anderson, Personnel and Training Manager at Queen Victoria Hospital, Hollies Road, East Grinstead, Sussex RH19 3DZ. Telephone 0342 410210 ext 480. Closing date for applications: 30th October 1992.

BRITISH MUSEUM

KEEPER OF GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES

The collections of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities include sculpture in marble and other materials, pottery, glassware, terracottas, bronzes, gold and silver jewellery, seal-stones, wall paintings and mosaics. They span the classical world from the Early Bronze Age to the conversion of Constantine.

The Keeper is responsible for the administration of the Department: the security, care, improvement and cataloguing of its collections; the maintenance of its wide range of public services, including exhibitions and publications; and the direction of the scholarly work of its staff. The successful candidate will also be required to undertake fundraising and to plan and coordinate a forthcoming refocussing of the Students' Room, Library and offices.

Applicants should normally be at

least 35 and under 55 years of age but exceptionally well-qualified candidates outside these age limits will be considered. They must be of high academic standing and preferably be recognised specialists in one of the fields covered by the Department. Administrative ability is essential and practical museum experience would be a considerable advantage.

Salary range: £37,689 - £42,750 according to qualifications and experience, plus London Weighting Allowance of £1,750.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 6th November 1992) write to Recruitment & Assessment Services, Alconcon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 4688551.

Please quote ref: B/83/1746. The British Museum is an equal opportunities employer.

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Gardening

Saturday Arts and Antiques (monthly).

SATURDAY REVIEW
Overseas Holidays

10/10/92

BBC1

6.00 Ceefax (53023) **6.30 Breakfast News** (27314983)
 9.05 Perfect Strangers. American comedy series (r) (1282525)
 9.30 Conservative Party Conference. Live coverage of the opening day's proceedings from Brighton (62167)
 10.00 News, regional news and weather (5142411) **10.05 Playdays** (s) (232033) **10.25 Jimbo and the Jet Set** (r) (8797588)
10.35 Conservative Party Conference. Further live coverage from Brighton. Includes News (Ceefax) and weather at 11.00 and 12.00 (2329167) **12.55 Regional News and weather** (53093612)
1.00 One O'Clock News with Philip Hayton. (Ceefax) Weather (26438)
1.30 Neighbours (Ceefax) (s) (6020009) **1.50 Going For Gold**. General knowledge quiz with European contestants. The question-master is the inimitable Henry Kelly (80204815)
2.15 Film (about 1965) starring Suzanne Pleshette and Clark Gable. A made-for-television comedy about a bordello-owner who clashes with a reverend mother after she is sent to a convent for rehabilitation when her establishment is closed down. Directed by George Englund (386070)
3.50 Opposites Attract. Wildlife series (s) (2065341) **4.00 Funnybones** (Cartoon) (s) (7921544) **4.05 Spacecats**. Science fiction comedy series (s) (2029322) **4.20 The Chipmunks** (r) (2740815) **4.35 Hartbeat**. Inventive ideas for better picture-making. (Ceefax) (s) (7726525)
5.00 Newsround (5720032) **10.10 The Village by the Sea**. Episode five of the six-part drama about family life in a small Indian fishing village. (Ceefax) (s) (7994867)
5.35 Neighbours (r) (Ceefax) (s) (689070). Northern Ireland: Inside Ulster
6.00 Six O'Clock News with Peter Sissons and Anna Ford. (Ceefax) Weather (709)
6.30 Regional News Magazines (761). Northern Ireland: Neighbours
7.00 Telly Addicts. Television trivia quiz (s) (7877)
7.30 EastEnders. (Ceefax) (s) (273)
8.00 Citizen Smith. A post-apocalyptic satire starring John Sullivan's classic comedy series (r). (Ceefax) (6225)
8.30 A Pot of Four Children. Domestic comedy series written by Andrew Marshall and starring Belinda Lang and Gary Olsen. (Ceefax) (s) (5033)
9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Martyn Lewis. (Ceefax) Regional news and weather (5254)
9.30 Civiles Lynda La Plante's drama series following the fortunes of a group of former regular soldiers trying to cope with the uncertainties of civilian life. (Ceefax) (s) (911341). Wales: Week In Week Out 10.05 Civiles



Creating gardens by design: Robert Burns Marx (10.25pm)

10.25 Omnibus: The Lost Paradise. A portrait of Roberto Burns Marx, the Brazilian landscape artist, painter, amateur botanist and the man claimed by some to be the creator of the modern garden. (Ceefax) (s) (612728) Northern Ireland: Go For It 10.55 **Omnibus** 11.45-12.55 Film: Casablanca; Wales: 11.00 **Omnibus** 11.50 Film: Casablanca 1.30am News
11.15 Film: Casablanca (1942, b/w). **CHOICE:** More by luck than design, since neither of the leads was a first choice and the script was still being written as the film was shot, Casablanca has become one of the cinema's great romantic classics. Ronald Reagan, of all people, was originally earmarked for the Humphrey Bogart role, with Anne Sheridan in the Ingrid Bergman part. So well did the substituted perform that the film is inextricable without them. Casablanca in 1941 is the setting for the love story of cafe owner Rick (Bogart) and an old flame (Bergman) as they negotiate the shifting sands of wartime allegiances. There is colourful support from Claude Rains, Paul Henreid and the onetime Sidney Greenstreet, witty dialogue and an unforgettable theme song 'As Time Goes By'. The ingredients are deftly mixed by the director Michael Curtiz. (Ceefax) (606438)
12.55am Weather (64-30674). Ends at 1.00
2.15 BBC Select: Executive Business Club Scrambled (388939) **3.15 TV Edits** (7255571) Ends at 4.00

SKY NEWS

SKY ONE
• Via the Astra and Marco Polo satellites
 News on the hour.
6.00am Sunrise (182419) **8.30 Our World** (8515544) **8.45 Mrs Pepperpot** (4588341) **8.55 Playabout** (2573148) **9.10 Cartoons** (5485614) **9.30 The Pantomime** (1857671) **10.00 Let's Make a Stand** (2595201) **10.30 The English** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **11.00 The Young and the Restless** (535369) **12.00 St Elsewhere** (680292) **1.00pm E Street** (57322) **1.30 Geraldine** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **2.00 Another World** (27232)
2.15 The Brady Bunch (5245) **3.00 The Price of a Child** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **3.30 Star Trek: The Next Generation** (5490) **6.00 Simpson Name** (77611) **6.30 Street** (3411) **8.00 Family Ties** (7419) **7.30 Tech** (7325) **8.00 Murphy Brown** (76167) **8.30 Anything But Love** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **9.00 Gabriel's Fire**. New detective series (46167) **10.00 Studs** (79863) **10.30 Star Trek: The Next Generation** (66877) **11.30 Pages from Skystyle**

plots to murder her husband (31896)
2.00pm Flight From Ashiya (1964) The plots attempt a daring rescue (30506)
4.00 Gambler A high school football coach (31896) **5.00 The Huntress** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **5.30 Words to Live By** a boy publishes an underground newspaper (4186)
6.00 The Best of Benny Hill (s) (10am) **6.45-7.00 Entertainment Tonight** (762154)
7.30 The Ambulante (Ceefax) Eric Roberts searches for a car (55515)
8.00 American Ninja & **The Aminal** (1991) Cult adventure with the man-scorpions (357397)
8.45-9.00 The Devil's Own (1990) Two policemen are forced to work together (557383)
9.15pm The First Pewter (1990) Supernatural police thriller (567710)
2.30 Dead Run (1991). A wife sees her husband (1991) **3.00 The Devil's Own** (1990) **3.45 Blood Moon** (1988) Andy Garcia becomes involved with Contra gun-runners (318533) **6.00 End of Days** (59910) **8.00 Night Music** (59910)

SKY MOVIES+
• Via the Astra and Marco Polo satellites
6.00am Showcase (6285934) **6.30 The 100 Best of Benny Hill** (1974) Comedy sketches (31693) **12.00 Portrait in Black** (1960) Lana Turner

SKY MOVIES
• Via the Astra satellite
6.15pm Chilly Cliffs of White (1979) A man is forced to leave his wife and son (5643498) **6.00 The Island of Dr Moreau** (1977) Based on H.G. Wells's novel (26200780) **9.45 Twilight Zone - The Movie** (1984) Four creepy tales (500148) Ends at 12.15

SKY MOVIES GOLD
• Via the Astra satellite
6.00am Chilly Cliffs of White (1979) A man is forced to leave his wife and son (5643498) **6.00 The Island of Dr Moreau** (1977) Based on H.G. Wells's novel (26200780) **9.45 Twilight Zone - The Movie** (1984) Four creepy tales (500148) Ends at 12.15

THE MOVIE CHANNEL
• Via the Astra and Marco Polo satellites

6.15am The Hurricane (1987, b/w) A corrupt governor and a tornado disrupt life on a tropical island (86230524)

6.15pm Alice Through the Looking Glass (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **7.00 Central News** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **7.30-8.00 Powerball** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **8.00 RALLY** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **8.30-9.00 Triathlon** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **9.30-10.00 Rock Boxing** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **12.30-1.30 European News** (Ceefax) (s) (535369)

SCREENSPORT
• Via the Astra satellite

6.00am Step Aerobics (13438) **9.30 Tennis** (16457) **11.30 Step Aerobics** (66457) **12.00 Central News** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **2.00 Gymnastics** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **8.25-8.50 Aerobics** (1490) **8.50 Aerobics** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **9.00-9.30 Basketball** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **9.30-10.00 Triathlon** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **10.00-10.30 Rock Boxing** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **12.30-1.30 European News** (Ceefax) (s) (535369)

LIFESTYLE
• Via the Astra satellite

10.00am Fashion (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **10.30 Gamewatch** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **11.00-11.30 Rock Boxing** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **12.30pm Powerball** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **1.30 RALLY** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **2.00 Women's Volleyball** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **2.30-3.00 Women's Basketball** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **3.30-4.00 Women's Triathlon** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **4.00-4.30 Van Dyke Show** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **4.40-5.00 Rock Boxing** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **5.30-6.00 Superkick** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **6.30-7.00 Rock Boxing** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **7.30-8.00 Rock Boxing** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **8.30-9.00 Superkick** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **9.00-9.30 Rock Boxing** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **10.00-10.30 Rock Boxing** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **12.30-1.30 European News** (Ceefax) (s) (535369)

6.55am Weather

7.00am On Air Andrew McGregor with news, weather and more (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **7.15-7.30 Rock** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **7.30-8.00 Beethoven's Pastoral** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **8.00-8.30 Rock** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **8.30-9.00 Scherzo** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **9.00-9.30 Beethoven's Pastoral** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **10.00-10.30 Rock** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **11.00-11.30 Rock** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **12.30-1.30 European News** (Ceefax) (s) (535369)

1.00pm News

1.05pm Philharmonic in Leeds (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **1.30-1.45 Rock** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **2.00-2.15 Rock** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **2.30-3.00 Beethoven's Pastoral** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **3.00-3.30 Rock** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **3.30-4.00 Scherzo** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **4.00-4.30 Beethoven's Pastoral** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **4.30-5.00 Rock** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **5.00-5.30 Beethoven's Pastoral** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **5.30-6.00 Scherzo** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **6.00-6.30 Beethoven's Pastoral** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **6.30-6.60 Scherzo** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **6.60-7.00 Beethoven's Pastoral** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **7.00-7.30 Rock** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **7.30-8.00 Beethoven's Pastoral** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **8.00-8.30 Rock** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **8.30-9.00 Scherzo** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **9.00-9.30 Beethoven's Pastoral** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **10.00-10.30 Rock** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **11.00-11.30 Rock** (Ceefax) (s) (535369) **12.30-1.30 European News** (Ceefax) (s) (535369)

1.30pm Rock

2.00pm Beethoven's Pastoral

2.30pm Scherzo

3.00pm Beethoven's Pastoral

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4.00pm Beethoven's Pastoral

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